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"THE WHY OF FORT SCOTT"

MARY L. BARLOW

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of
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W. L. Barlow
Co

THE WHY OF FORT SCOTT

Compiled by
Mary L. Barlow

[1921]

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1857

This book is dedicated
to
Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson Goodlander

One of the few now living, who were born on the historic Plaza.

1921

OFFICERS QUARTERS 1843

A FOREWORD.

This little compilation has been made, that the people of Fort Scott may have a succinct and connected account of the town, from its earliest times to the close of the Civil War, and also that they may have a ready reference of the happenings during that time.

There is a vast amount of information to be obtained, but it is so deeply buried in extraneous matter that it is hard to sift out the material needed, and the compiler has spent much time during three years, in gathering all this buried material, and putting it in form available for use by the general public. Every book that might contain any material pertaining to Fort Scott, has been searched, and everybody who might have scraps of information in their possession, has been asked to search their memory for any little incidents that might help to interpret the atmosphere of the old fort to the younger generation.

Those young men and those young wives with their babies and little children, who "crossed the plains" to build that we might live in comfort, might well have borrowed the State motto, "Ad astra per aspera," for their own. Most of them were young people from comfortable homes, homes of refinement and homes of plenty, and they were determined to put Fort Scott "on the map," and they did, through their hard work, backed with plenty of energy, foresight, and all the qualities that go to make the pioneer. We all take off our hats

to them. Not only that, but like Cyrano, we sweep the ground with them .

The compiler is under many obligations to Mrs. C. W. Goodlander, and Mr. T. F. Robley, both of whom gave her carte blanche to use Mr. C. W. Goodlander's "Early Days of Fort Scott," and T. F. Robley's "History of Bourbon County." Much contained in this little book is quoted, almost verbatim, from these two books. Mrs. Goodlander, Mrs. A. Campbell and others have helped to make it more readable by giving many illuminating anecdotes and incidents connected with the early times on the Plaza.

After much searching, correspondence with the War Department at Washington, and help from Judge J. C. Cannon, Wm. Osbun, T. A. Caldwell and D. J. Field (of Richards) the compiler feels that she has made a fairly accurate routing of the Military Road.

The Plat of the Plaza was submitted to Wm. Beth, who came here in 1842, a baby in arms, and remembers it as it was in the old fort days. As he passed favorably upon it the compiler ventures to incorporate it in this work.

To Henry Baseman she is indebted for the location of the different companies of troops stationed here during the War Days.

M. L. Barlow
Fort Scott Kansas
1921.

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THE WHY OF FORT SCOTT

QUIVERA

Coronada, Spanish explorer and governor of one of the provinces of New Spain, Mexico, was given command of an expedition to be sent out to search for the far-famed "Seven Cities of Cibola," and incidentally, for all the treasures supposed to be found in this region. A friar claimed to have found these seven cities, which are now thought to have been some of the extensive stone pueblos of the Zuni Indians. The expedition of horsemen and infantry were well supplied with arms, artillery, munitions and food.

Coronado went as far west as the Grand Canon, then returned to near what is now Bernatello New Mexico, and camped for the winter. While there, he heard glowing accounts of the land further north, which was rich in gold, silver and other metals. Taking three hundred of his best men, and guided by a plains Indian, (whom they named "the Turk") Coronado started in the spring of 1540 to locate this wonderful country, Quivera.

They travelled through what is now Kansas in a north-easterly direction, nearly to the Nebraska line. Finding no treasure, they killed the "Turk," blaming him for their lack of success,

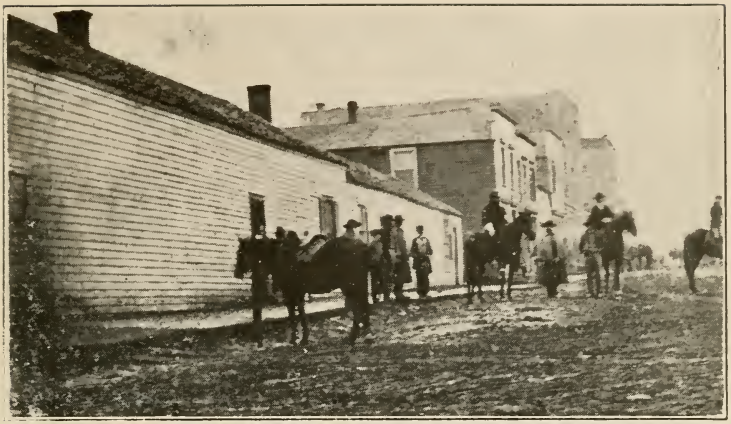
and started their homeward march. In his report to the King of Spain of his expedition to Quivera, he speaks of the inhabitants as "living in round huts covered with straw." As the Wichita Indians were the only Indians whose houses, or tepees, were covered with straw, the conclusion reached by numerous students of the subject "Quivera" is, that the famed Quivera was in the region about Great Bend and Newton, Kansas, the then hunting-ground of the Wichita Indians. In his report, too, he speaks of the "fat, black, well-watered land, abounding in prune trees (wild plums) and sweet grapes." Also, in this report, we get the first mention of the buffalo and the vast grassy prairies.

If Coronado had but turned his swords into pruning hooks, and applied a little elbow grease, he might have found his much-sought treasure in the shape of golden grain and other products of the "fat, black" soil, and thus have realized his "Quivera."

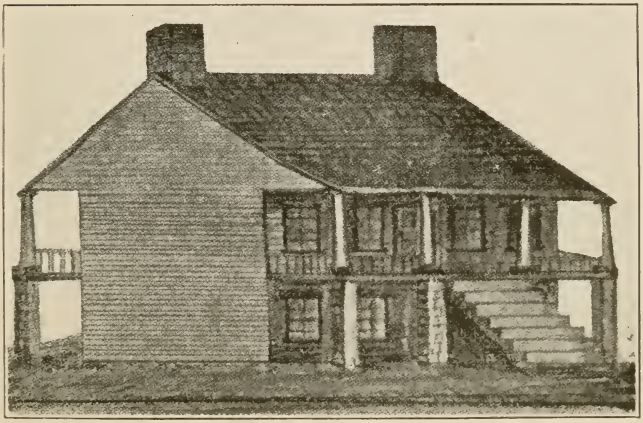
"In that half-forgotten era,
With the avarice of old,
Seeking cities he was told
Had been paved with yellow gold,
In the kingdom of Quivera.

Came the restless Coronado
To the open Kansas plain,
With his knights from Sunny Spain,
In an effort that, though vain
Thrilled with boldness and bravado."

"Ironquill." (*E. F. Ware.*)



THE Mc DONALD BROS. STORE AND BANK



SOLDIERS' BARRACKS 1843

KANSAS' NAME

There has been much controversy over the origin of the name, Kansas. Prof. John B. Dunbar, a student of the Indian languages, says the word is derived from the Indian word "Kanza," meaning "swift." In an article in vol. 10, p. 531, of the State Historical Collection the statement is made that, on a map of what is now eastern Kansas appears the name, "Pays des Cansas," (Land of the Canses.) Very likely, that is the map-maker's spelling of "Kanza." On some of the old maps, the Kansas or Kaw River was spelled, "Riviere des Cans, des Kances, des Quans, and Kanza."

To quote again, "The first mention of the Kansas Indian was about the beginning of the 17th Cent., when a Spaniard, Juan de Onate, a member of one of the Spanish expeditions, gave the name "Escansaques," to the tribes of Indians in this region, the word meaning to trouble, or, to molest."

Thus in our search for the origin of the name Kansas, we are led inevitably back to the name given by the Spaniards to the Indians in this region. No matter whether spelled Kanza, Cans, Canses, Quans or Escansaques.

KANSAS COUNTRY

We go back in our political history, to the Louisiana Purchase. They said in New York City, then the capital of the United States, "President Jefferson is going to buy a tract of land somewhere out west. It is such an extravagant piece of legislation, what do we want of it? We have enough land already; it is only good for Indians, anyway." Nevertheless, Jefferson had foresight enough to go ahead and make the treaty with France, thereby adding 1,000,000 sq. miles to the infant U. S. The treaty was made on April 30th 1803. The Spaniards occupied the land until 1804, when Major Ames Stoddard, acting as agent of France, went to St. Louis, and formally accepted the cession of the province from the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor, Don Carlos Delassus, on March 9th, 1804. The Spanish regiment marched out, and a detachment of the 7th U. S. Artillery marched in and raised the American flag. Thus what is now Kansas became a part of the United States. Kansas (except a small portion in the southwest acquired from Texas, in 1850) was carved out of this "Louisiana Purchase." In 1812, Congress renamed this middle region "The Territory of Missouri," but this part seems to have been generally referred to as the "Country of the Kansas Indians," or "The Kansas Indian Country."

In 1825, the Government began its Removal Policy, and eventually corralled seventeen tribes, all the Indians on reservations east of the Mississippi River in what is now Kansas. They were to occupy their reservations "as long as the grass grew and water flowed." Fort Scott was built on the New York Indian reservation.

The first white people to come to this country were the fur-traders. As early as 1825, Chouteau

Bros. secured a license to trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi River, and made their central trading post on the land now occupied by the city of St. Louis, and established branch posts all over the country. There was one on the Military Road near Pleasanton, now known as Trading Post, that is very often mentioned in the early annals of Kansas . This Fur business amounted, in some years, to $300,000.00 and all paid for in whiskey, tobacco and trinkets. Don't mention present-day profiteering! These fur-traders or voyageurs (rowers because they travelled mostly in canoes,) were the real pathfinders, tracing the streams to their source, exploring the boundless prairies and thus constituting themselves a general information bureau.

The next to come were the missionaries from the different denominations establishing missions over much of the country. The missions were the only stopping places for all the early pioneers, a sort of half-way house. A traveler was always assured a bed and something to eat, a much welcome hospitality when overtaken by night or storms. They were the centers of education for both the Indians and white children. In their time they were both a university and an agricultural college, for they gave courses in academic studies, in farming and the trades. Many men and women of culture and refinement devoted their lives to teaching in these missions. Their's was the same spirit that actuated the apostles to labor among the heathen, and their crowns may shine a little bit brighter than the crowns of we stay-at-homes.

Finally an Act was passed in Congress defining what is now Kansas as part of the Indian Territory. The boundaries of this territory were from the western line of Missouri as far west as the "State of Deseret," the name given by the Mormons, 1849,

to Utah. The name signifies "Land of the Honey-bee." From Minnesota on the north, to Texas on the south.

In 1854, Kansas emerged, battle-scarred, but daunless to be erected into a territory ready to begin her bloody struggle for entrance into the Union. Her struggle shook the whole country and for awhile all eyes turned to this far western land to know which party would win, the Free State or the Pro-Slavery. She won out as a free state and was admitted into the Union, January 29th, 1861. On February 22nd, the U. S. flag with an added star, was raised over Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

Charles Sumner speaks of Kansas as "the middle spot of North America calculated to nurture a powerful and generous people." Wm. D. Seward said: "Kansas is the Cinderella of the American family." Henry Ward Beecher said: "There is no monument under Heaven on which I would rather have my name inscribed than on this goodly state of Kansas." J. H. Forney said: "If I had been commanded to choose one spot on the globe, upon which to illustrate human development under the influence of absolute liberty, I could have chosen no part of God's foot-stool as interesting as Kansas, yesterday an infant, today a giant, tomorrow—who can tell?"

SEALS

TERRITORIAL.

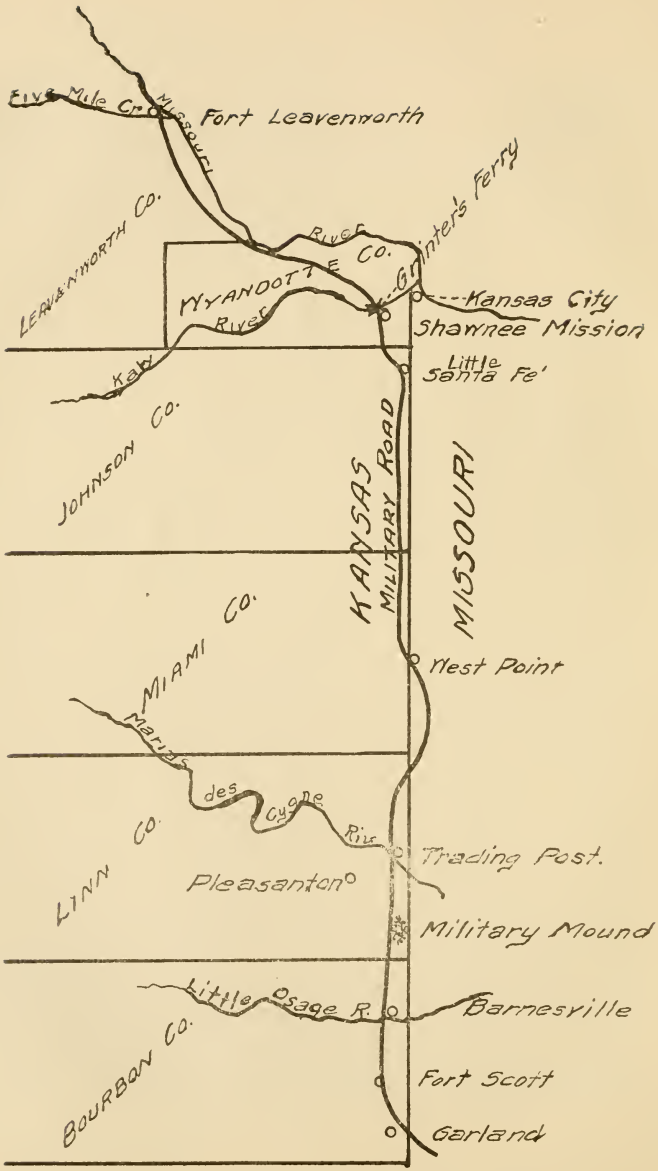
This seal was engraved by Robert Lovett, of Philadelphia, after a design submitted by Andrew H. Reeder, first Territorial Governor. It consists of a shield with two supporters, surmounted by a scroll motto; in the lower compartment is the buffalo and the hunter; in the upper, the implements

of agriculture. The left-hand supporter is a pioneer with his smock-frock, leggings, rifle and tomahawk. The right-hand supporter is the Goddess, Ceres, with her sheaf. At their feet, lie a fallen tree and an axe. The motto two inches in diameter, is "Populi voce nata," (Born of the popular will.)

KANSAS SEAL.

March 1861, the Legislature appointed a committee of six to present a design for a State Seal. Design after design was submitted and discussions galore were the order of the day, and on May 20th the design of the present seal was adopted.

The East was represented by the rising sun; the West by a herd of retreating buffalo, pursued by two mounted Indians; Agriculture by a man plowing; Government of the country by a settler's cabin, and a train of moving-wagons going west; Commerce, by a river and a steamboat. Over the top is the motto, "Ad astra per aspera," (To the stars through difficulties); beneath the motto is a cluster of thiry-four stars, representing the thiry-four states. Around the outside are the words "The Great Seal of the State of Kansas, Jan. 29th, 1861." There has been much controversy as to who suggested the design. The credit for the selection is given to Josiah Miller, a member of the committee, and is so stated on his monument. It is likely that the final design was a combination of the different designs submitted. It is generally conceded that John J. Ingalls' design was very little changed but some additions were made, such as the steamboat, the plowing and the buffalo. It is almost certain that the motto "Ad astra per aspera" was on his design, for he speaks of "having seen it on an old brass seal in the office of a gentleman, with whom I read law in Haverhill, Mass. in 1857."



THE MILITARY ROAD 1843

MILITARY ROAD

In 1825, the Government conceived the plan of moving all the Indians, on reservations east of the Mississippi River, out to Kansas, and turning them loose that they might get back "next to Nature's heart." Forthwith, treaties were made with the different Indian tribes and they were dumped on their new reservations, with the promise that they should have these particular reservations to have and to hold "as long as the grass grew and water flowed." Fort Scott was built on the New York Indian land. Of course they were no sooner well "next to Nature's heart" than they reverted to type and began harrying and raiding all the white settlements along the Missouri border.

When the Government saw what a mistake had been made by their "Removal Policy," Congress was asked for an appropriation for a military road, linking the western forts. On Dec. 23rd, 1835, this motion was made in the Senate, by Mr. Linn: "Resolved that the committe on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of constructing a military road from Cantonment Des Moines to Cantonment Leavenworth, thence to Fort Gibson," Cherokee Nation, later Indian Territory.

All the reports made on this resolution make the guarding of this border country from the depredations of the Indians in this "buffalo country," as one report calls Kansas, the reason for building this road. Leavenworth, (established in 1827,) was then the western terminus of river traffic and the distributing point of all military stores. This Military Road was intended to facilitate the transportation of these supplies and troops to these two far forts,

and to make a more certain and easier route for the patrolling companies.

A commission under Col. S. W. Kearney and Capt. N. Boone, 1st Dragoons U. S. Army were sent out from Washington to locate this road, and the survey was finished in 1842 and a report thereof sent to Washington by Charles Dimmick, Government civil engineer. He had been repeatedly charged to place the road within the Territory but as close to the Missouri line as possible. At all fords the road was graded down to the stream, as can be plainly seen today at our Military Ford, at Marias des Cygnes, and other places.

On the completion of the Road, which is the why of Fort Scott, the Government sent out two commissioners, Capt. B. J. Moore and Dr. Jacob R. Mott, to decide on a location for a cantonment about mid-way between Forts Leavenworth and Gibson. They were to take with them the contingent of troops then occupying the Cantonment Fort Wayne, Arkansas, consisting of 120 men and three officers, Capt. B. D. Moore, J. Simpson, assistant surgeon, and Lieut. W. Eustis, and march north along this newly surveyed road and locate a new cantonment as before indicated. They found one location that they thought would be desirable, but the land was held by an Indian, and he, thinking it a chance of getting some of the white chief's money, wanted $4,000.00 for it. As this was $3,000.00 more than the Government had allowed for the purchase of land, they continued their march, reaching, one evening, a farm house just across the Missouri border from here, owned by a Col. Geo. Douglas, and camped for the night. Col. Douglas, on learning the object of their search, told them about this location on the Marmaton. Early next morning, the officers, guided by Col. Douglas rode over to the future site of Fort Scott. They were so pleased with the

location, the extended view of the Military Road from the Plaza bluff, the nearness to a stream of water, and the high and dry elevation on which to place their cantonment, that there was an immediate and unanimous vote for the location.

The contingent broke camp, on the return of the officers to the Douglas farm, and marched over to their future camp and immediately started work on their temporary quarters. Lieut., then Sergeant, Hamilton felled the first tree. This was on May 30th, 1842. It was called Camp Scott after Gen. Winfield Scott, but in 1843, by order from Washington, it was changed to Fort Scott. These temporary quarters, of course, were built of logs, the chinks stopped with mud. These log houses stood near where the Plaza School now stands. After the permanent buildings were finished, these houses, with the exception of one, were burned. The remaining one was occupied for a time by the Surgeon of the Post, and, later, by Judge Margrave. In it, Mrs. E. J. Rollings, still of this city, was born. You will find an account of the permanent quarters of the Post, under the heading, "The Plaza."

The commissioners returned east, and according to some authorities, Lieut. J. Hamilton was left in charge of the troops and under his supervision the permanent quarters were built.

This Military Road continued to be the main route for all military supplies the stages those traveling on horse-back or in moving-wagons, army supply trains, etc., until the war broke out, as I before stated. Looking over the State Historical reports, one often sees mention of this road. Rev. Cyrus Rice, circuit-rider of this District, tells of an amusing incident that happened on this Road. Coming into Fort Scott from the Chouteau Trading Post, he passed a party of young people on horse-back. After he had passed, one of them called

back and asked him if he was a preacher. On his replying in the affirmative, they said they were looking for someone to marry two of them. They all dismounted and lined up on the road and Rev. Rice proceeded with the ceremony. He wrote their marriage certificate on a leaf of his notebook and handed it to them. Thus were united James S. Brown and Martha Hobbs, in holy wedlock, on that lonely road in the wilds of this far western country, on December 13th, 1855.

E. A. Smith, in his diary, tells of two Companies passing through Fort Scott on this Military Road.

Rev. J. J.Lutz, a missionary, speaks in a report to the State Historical Society, of Bishop Morris, Rev. L. B. Stateler, Rev. T. Hurlburt and Rev. E. S. Perry travelling over this Road on their way to an Indian Mission Conference at Tahlequah, and camping overnight at Fort Scott, October, 1844.

I have given this long account of this Road, because it was the reason for Fort Scott, the "Why" of Fort Scott.

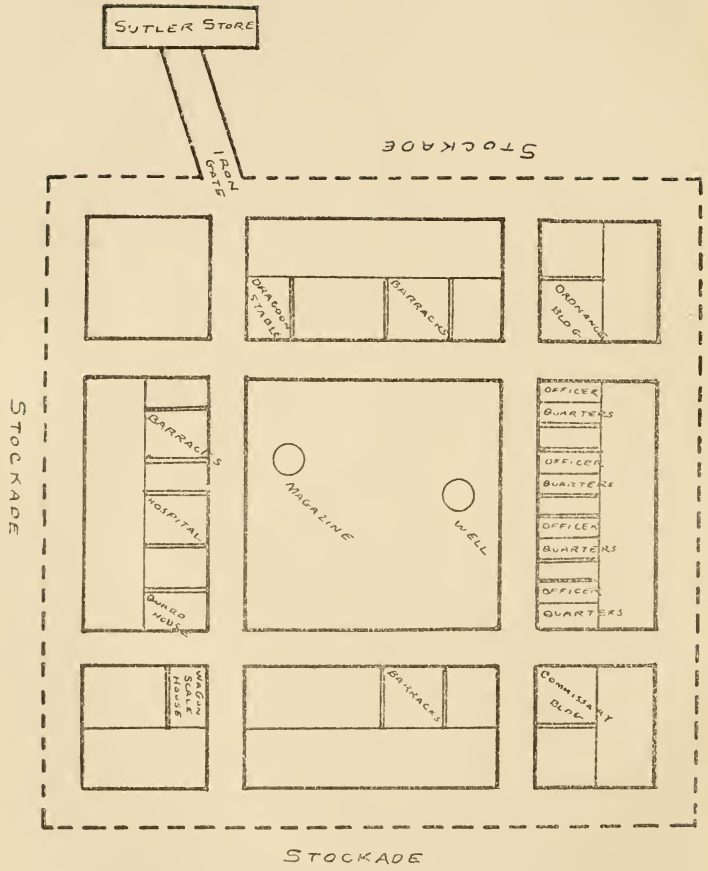
The road as surveyed, started from Fort Leavenworth, crossed Five Mile creek south of the Fort, then on south and east to the Kaw, or Kansas River, where it crossed into Johnson County, at what was called Grinter's Ferry, about where Edwardsville now stands. From there it run through Shawnee Mission south to Little Santa Fe, where it crossed the Santa Fe trail, the shipping point for the farther western country in the early forties. From there it run almost due south until it reached a settlement called West Point, on the Kansas and Missouri line. Here the road made a detour around a rise of ground and run for about ten miles through Missouri, thence turning west into Kansas again, crossing Sugar creek, still running southwest and crossing the Marias des Cygne at Trading Post, where can still be seen the grading leading to the ford. From

Trading Post, passing about two miles east of Pleasanton, on south around Military Mound, through Potosi, a settlement now abandoned, which stood a few miles east of Pleasanton to Barnesville. When it reached the Marmaton River it crossed at what is now known as Military Ford or Bridge, thence due south,passing east of National Cemetery, crossed Moore's Branch near Edwards Junction, Drywood Creek about one half mile east of Garland, thence through Crawford county, still hugging the border into Cherokee county, to Baxter Springs, where it turned southwest and on to Fort Gibson, the most southwestern Government Station.

Fort Scott being located by the two Government Commissioners, Capt. B. D. Moore and Dr. J. R. Mott, a little off the surveyed line, a branch road was surveyed, which run from the crossing at Military Ford, south between the Nogle and Osbun farms, southwest through the Reirson farm, due west between the Horse Market and the condensery, past the Tallman place, under the hill and entered the Fort at First street, then the only approach to Buck Run. From there a little west, then north on Scott Avenue to Marmaton Avenue, where there was a great iron gate, always guarded, giving entrance through the stockade to the Plaza. A little later they used a road running on the north side of the river and crossed to the fort at a ford a little east of the Marmaton bridge. All who have used this ford tell how steep and muddy were the approaches on each side.

It was over this route that all the lumber for the Government Buildings was hauled.

When going south from the Fort, they went on Market street to Scott Avenue to about Third street where they crossed Buck Run and entered the main Road which leads across Drywood Creek and into Crawford County .



THE PLAZA 1843

Just before the Civil War the Government made another survey and moved the road farther away from the turbulent dividing line between Kansas and Missouri. This later survey made it pass through Paola, Mound City, etc.

PLAZA

As we have said before, the present site of Fort Scott was chosen by the Government for a camp or cantonment for three reasons: First, because it was mid-way between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, or Fort Coffee, Arkansas; second, because of the river (the Marmaton) as the question of water was an important item in those days for deciding on a location; and third, because of the strategic location.

Can you not place yourself on what is now known as Tower Hill, and see these vast prairies as those men must have seen them in May 1842, a broad expanse of country covered with a verdure of most brilliant green, broken here and there, by lines of the darker green of the trees marking the streams in their flow through the lowlands; or stand with them on the point back of the Plaza and see, as they did, the fine strategic view to be had of the approach from the north over their new Military Road? Can you wonder that they decided then and there to pitch their tents on this beautiful spot?

Temporary quarters were built for the garrison, which consisted of 120 men and Lieut. John Hamilton, who was left in charge by the commissioners, Capt. B. D. Moore and Dr. J. R. Mott, who had returned to St. Louis, or as some authorities state to Fort Leavenworth for another company of dragoons to help with the construction of the cantonment. After the temporary quarters, which con-

sisted of log houses, hastily put up, were finished, they begun work on a saw mill and brick yard. These were to be used in the work of erecting permanent quarters, and were located on Mill Creek, hence the name of this creek. These log houses, with the exception of one, were burned when the troops moved into their new quarters. A parade ground, or plaza, (Spanish for a square, or military parade ground,) was laid out, around which were to be the different government buildings.

1843 saw the completion of these buildings and the lodgment of officers and men in comfortable quarters. Most of the lumber was cut in the immediate vicinity some hauled from near Fulton and the Trading Post by ox teams, and finished at the saw mill. The brick for the chimneys were made in their own brick yard. The stone for foundations and out houses was quarried on the C. Nelson farm, south of town. There was oak, walnut and ash in abundance along the Marmaton River and no difficulty was experienced in getting all material needfor their new homes. In the officer's quarters, all but one still standing, the door and window frames and mantels are of walnut. Upstairs the doors are all battened. The frame timbers are of oak, 12 inches square and mortised together. The floors are of oak. The pillars, supporting the porches , are of turned walnut, bored through the center the entire length to prevent the surface cracking during the process of seasoning. These soldier-carpenters had few tools, as compared with those of today, but they certainly did first class work. Considering that these new houses were built in a far-western country, in the midst of an almost interminable prairie, miles and miles from any other settlement, with only Indians as neighbors, they might be called almost palatial.

On the west side of the Plaza, starting from the

north, was the ordnance building. Where the lumber yard is now was a barracks for the soldiers; farther on, where is now a large barn, was a cavalry stable, 110 feet long. It eventually burned down. On the south side, opposite this stable, stood another barracks, this was later the Pro-Slavery, or Western Hotel. Directly south of this stood the hospital, which, as can be seen now, was a large rectangular building surrounded on all sides by porches. The government, even then seemed to have the fresh air fad, judging from the many broad porches on all living quarters. On the southeast corner stood the guard-house, used afterwards by the city for many years as a calaboose. (Calaboose, from the Spanish, calabazo, dungeon,) On the the east side, starting from the north, stood the commissary building, then another barracks. On the north side stood the four officer's quarters. Within the Plaza opposite the hospital, was an octagonal brick building, the powder magazine. On the other side was a deep well, their only source of drinking water, covered with a canopy, supported by columns. Mrs. Elizabeth Goodlander, in 1914, had the canopy renewed, in exact reproduction of the original one, as a matter of sentiment, as she and all the Plaza children had played about it. The creak of the enormous windlass and the rattle of the heavy iron chain of this old well could then be heard at all times of the day and night. It was truly the "Town Pump."

Back of the officer's quarters was a corrall for the horses, and on the slope of the hill was a corn mill, operated by horse power. Near here was the Government bakery, still standing. Here they baked as many as 1500 or 2000 loaves a day, kneading and mixing all done by hand.

Just off the Plaza, a short distance east of what is now Market Square, stood the sutler store, a two-

room log house. The location has been marked by a stone marker, by the ladies of the D. A. R. On the inside of this building, the counter ran all around the four sides of the room. This was done to keep the Indians, who came to trade, from stealing the goods from the shelves. The first sutler, who came with the troops, was J. A. Bugg. He conducted the store alone, until September 1843, when H. T. Wilson arrived from Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, and bought a partnership in the store for $5000.00. They continued together until 1849, when Col. Wilson bought out his partner, and continued the business until the Post was abandoned as a fort. This store was on the direct route from the ford, east of the Marmaton bridge, to the Plaza.

Surrounding the Plaza was a stockade about 12 or 14 feet high, and an iron gate led out from it on the northwest side, facing the sutler's store. The lumber of this stockade was bought by J. McClevey, near Fulton, for a cattle corrall.

Around this historic Plaza lived a few hundred human beings, in the midst of a trackless, wind-swept, almost treeless, Indian-infested prairie, a veritable outpost of civilization. The fort was abandoned by the Government as a military post in April, 1853, and the buildings left in charge of an orderly-sergeant, after all the movable property, owned by the Government had been sold. There were but two families left, when the soldiers marched out,—that of H. T. Wilson, and that of Lieut. J. Hamilton, whose time of enlistment had expired, and who had concluded to remain on the scene of his ten years labor. They must have felt a little lonely, as they watched the last of the troops out of sight, but almost at once, eastern people began to come in, for Kansas was settling up with almost unbelievable rapidity, and this being one of the direct routes, added that advantage to its many others.

The Government houses were to be let to anyone who would care for them until arrangements could be made for their sale. On May 16th, 1855, the buildings were all sold at auction by Major Howe, "without land." As no land was conveyed with the buildings, there were few bidders and they went at a nominal price, the buyers trusting to making the land titles good, either as pre-emptions, or upon acquiring a deed when the town should be incorporated. The land belonged to the New York Indians, and the Government could not give title to the land, or let it be pre-empted as they did not make a treaty with these Indians until 1860. The buildings that had cost $200,000.00 were sold for about $5,000.00.

The purchasers of the officer's quarters on the north side of the Plaza were Mr. A. Hornbeck, who bought the first double house on the northwest corner for $500.00, Mr. Wilson the one next, for $300.00, E. Greenwood the next, and Mr. J. Mitchell the last one on the northeast corner. All the other buildings were sold relatively as cheap. For many years business all centered around the Plaza. The first dwelling outside of the Plaza was erected by Wm. Smith, on the corner of what is now Scott Avenue and Locust (First) Street.

The ladies of the Molly Foster Berry Chapter of the D. A. R. have done a fine work in fostering a love for these old places, by placing markers at these historic sites. The locations of these markers follow: The Post sutler's store, the Government well, Hospital, Guard house, Dragoon stables, Adjutant's quarters, Commissary Department, Post bake-shop, Officer's quarters, soldiers' barracks Block-houses, Government saw mill, Fort Lincoln near Fulton, and at the scene of the Marmaton massacre. Also they have had reproductions made of views of the old town, when any could be found. These are tastefully mounted on a pedestal made

from one of the walnut pillars from the porch of the officer's quarters which was torn down (more is the pity) to make way for a modern residence. The Chapter presented these photographs to the Historical Society. They can, at the present time, be seen at the Public Library. The city authorities and every citizen of Fort Scott should be interested in the preservation of these historic buildings on the Plaza. Mr. Ralph Richards has acquired the one known as the Free State Hotel, and is keeping the house as near in its original state as possible, after all these years of use.

The name Carroll was added to Plaza, in 1860, when the city was platted by the town company. The name Carroll Plaza is very prominent on the original plat of the town which is now in the Othick Abstract Office. Why and when so named was somewhat of a puzzle, and everybody who seemed likely to know was questioned, but to no avail, until Mr. F. L. McDermott was asked about the matter. He said that he had always understood that the name "Carroll" was given to the Plaza when, as I said before, the City was laid out in lots, at the suggestion of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson had always been a great admirer of Charles Carroll of Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and prominent in all patriotic movements of his time. He always signed his name, "Charles Carroll of Carrolltown," and it is so found on the Declaration. He died in Baltimore in 1832.

HOTELS

THE FORT SCOTT, OR FREE STATE HOTEL

When the Government buildings were sold, in May, 1855, A. Hornbeck bought the officer's quarters on the corner of Marmaton and Blair Aves., for $500.00, and fitted it for a hotel. It opened May 30th, 1855, under the proprietorship of Thos. Arnett, as the Fort Scott Hotel until 1857, when the management was taken over by the Casey Bros. Later George Crawford and C. Dimon took charge, with B. P. McDonald and C. Bull as clerks. Mr. Wm. F. Campbell, father of the late A. Campbell succeeded C. Dimon, and gave an opening ball on Jan. 18th, 1858. One fiddle furnished the music, and Joe Ray, the wag of the town, did the calling. Square dances were then the fashion and it needed someone who was expert as caller to make them step lively in "forward and back," "Crossover," or "allemande left" etc.

Most of the Town Company and the young men boarded there, and it thus got its sobriquet of "Free State" hotel, for this younger element, coming as they did from the northern states, were Free State men. It was here that the Brockett episode took place. Brockett, who afterwards helped to plan the Marias des Cygnes massacre, came into the office, drew his pistol, and picked up a chair throwing it at C. Dimon who was alone. Mr. Dimon called to some young men who were upstairs. They got their pistols and run to the office. Brockett told Geo. Crawford, who remonstrated with him, "to shut up, or I will shoot you." Just then Wm. Campbell came in and asked why he was insulting his guests. Brockett replied "You dassen't talk to me." Mr. Camubell replied, "God Almighty never made the man I dare not talk to." When Brockett saw

that Mr. Campbell meant business, he left without further words. Mr. Campbell was of the men who made Kansas what it was, a state, unafraid.

Malaria was so bad in 1857, that all of the twenty-five boarders, but nine, were "chillin' a little."

Judge Margrave later bought the hotel for a residence, occupying it until his death, in 1904. Mrs. E. J. Rollins has the parlor furniture that was in the hotel at the time of its transfer to her father. There stands now, in the hall, a hat rack of walnut, that has been there ever since the Post days. In the upstairs hall are two dark closets under the roof that were used as cells in Post days. An officer could not have been confined in the guard house, of course, and no doubt more than one has "sobered up" in these so-called cells.

THE WESTERN, OR PRO-SLAVERY HOTEL.

This hotel was opened by a man named McKay in the barracks next to the hospital. During the border troubles, it came to be the headquarters of the Pro-Slavery element, and thus acquired its name.

In 1857, it was run by Sheriff Ben Hill, and while he was proprietor, the Marias des Cygnes massacre was planned in this hotel. Dr. Hamilton, Ben Hill, Brockett and other border ruffians took part in the planning, and G. W. Clark, who came in 1857 and was the bad genius of the town, is supposed to have been the instigator of the plot.

THE WILDER HOUSE.

This hotel, still standing at the southwest corner of Wall and Main sts., was built and opened by Geo. Dimon, in the spring of 1863. The brick was made in the old Post brick yard, which was where the Redinger farm now is. G. and C. Dimon ran the

hotel and it was much patronized by army officers during the war. It was named after Carter Wilder, who had been a Congressman from Kansas and was later stationed here as Commisary. He was a great friend of the Dimons. One proprietor, named J. Darr, had a typical answer for new comers when they asked as they alighted from the stage, "Is this the Wilder House?" "Well, you stay a few days and you will find it's the wildest house you was ever in." If anyone happened to wear a high hat when he came to town and stopped there it was "Good-bye top hat."

Those were somewhat "wild and wooly" days, but then all did a thriving business. Their money went as easily as it came and often to help those who were stranded, far from home and alone in a far country.

MODES OF TRAVEL

Those who came to Fort Scott in an early day, came by different modes, but practically over the same route, after reaching Kansas City,—the Military Road. Some came on horseback, among them Mr. Joe Liepman; some in their own conveyances, moving wagons, etc.; some on foot,—Mr. C. F. Drake came that way; others by stage, others still in hired conveyances, usually rattletrap affairs drawn by mules or a spavined horse.

Two days was the usual time from Kansas City, with a stop-over night at some "wayside inn" or squatter's cabin. What woman now would think she could start from Lockport, Penn., on a journey to Kansas City, with a babe in her arms, as did Mrs. A. McDonald, and travel much of the way by stage? Now we want Pullmans or palatial steamboats and then we would be afraid the baby would take cold or we would fail to get our morning bath. The writer's grandmother rode horseback, on a visit from Ohio to Connecticut, with a three year old child.

E. L. MARBLE'S OVERLAND TRIP.

Mr. E. L. Marble, with four others, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gates, Mr. J. Lowery, and his sister, Miss Sarah Marble, eighteen years old, started from Bristol, Ill., in a covered wagon, drawn by an ox team, and one spring wagon, with two horses. On reaching Quincy, they found the ferry out of commission, so drove on down the river, until they sighted a boat taking people and cattle out of the flooded district,—the Mississippi was out of its banks. This boat landed them at Hannibal, the first place they could make a landing. Then they rode for days in

the mud and rain, and when they struck the Missouri River, found it bankfull and no ferry boat. After awhile they found two men to take them across on a flat-boat, not certain that they would ever reach the other bank. They had often to go roundabout ways to find a ford, only to find, when it was reached, that it was a dangerous crossing. They stopped at Westport for provisions, and then came on, stopping at Trading Post, and thus to Fort Scott, June 24th, 1858. Their progress had been from five to eighteen miles a day.

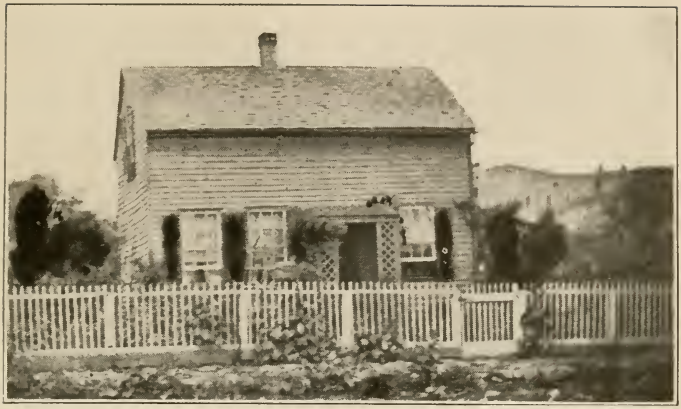
STAGE TRAVEL.

A stage line was establised between Fort Scott and Jefferson City, Mo., in 1857. It made three trips a week, and brought in the mail from the east. Mr. T. F. Robley in his "Bourbon County," says that the arrival and departure of the stage was a good deal of an event. It was over this route that Geo. Crawford and A. McDonald travelled on their return trip from Philadelphia, where they had been to buy machinery for their saw mill, to be built at the foot of Birch street., on Buck Run.

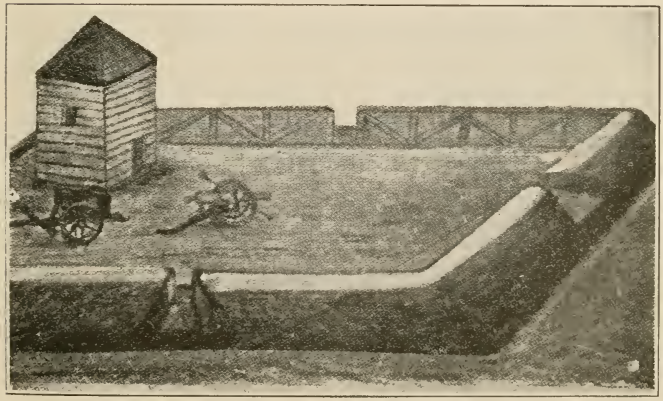
April 14th, 1858, Squire's four-horse stage coach rolled into Fort Scott. It made tri-weekly trips from Kansas City and the townspeople felt as though they had been indeed put into communication with the outside world. Twenty-four hours was the time for the trip; $15.00 was the price. They changed horses about every ten miles, and stopped somewhere for the night. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith and daughter, now Mrs. A. Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. A. McDonald and baby came over this route in 1858. They were overtaken by a storm on the way, and sought refuge in a squatter's cabin. Below is Mr. C. W. Goodlander's account of his trip on one of Squire's stages:

"I came from Milton, Penn., by rail to St. Louis, and by boat to Kansas City. Started at 8 A. M. from the stage office on Main street, to 13th, cross lots to Grand Avenue, thence to Westport, to Shawnee (Merrian), on to Squiresville, (near Olathe) stopped there for a dinner of salt pork, beans, dried apples and coffee. Put up at Osawatomie for the night; then on to Moneka, (a few miles north of Mound City.) The people there were vegetarians, and the women wore bloomers. We crossed the Osage at Rayville, the Marmaton at Military Ford, came along the river bottom up the Military Road a little east of National Avenue, and from there over to the Plaza. When the stage rolled up, all the occupants of the hotel (Free State) came out to welcome us. The stages brought the passengers and express, but all freight came by ox team. The latter could be seen most any time, winding over the Military Road."

Mr. E. A. Smith, brother of Mrs. A. Campbell, came overland to Fort Scott, after a trip of two days and three nights on a Missouri river boat. This boat was so crowded with people coming west, that a hundred of them slept on the cabin floor. From Jefferson City, he reached Kansas City, in September, 1857. When stopping in St. Louis, he saw freight and passenger boats lined up along the levee for two miles. From Kansas City, he took the stage, a rattly affair (a bob-tailed jerky), to Osawatomie, passing through Squireville and Paola. The hotel at Osawatomie was an unsealed shanty with bunks arranged along one side, straw ticks and dirty blankets. The eating was in keeping; bacon, yellow soda biscuits, and coffee without sugar or milk. He spent the next day trying to get a conveyance to Fort Scott, but was obliged to walk the distance, with the help of a "lift" of ten miles in an ox wagon. He found Fort Scott a village, princi-



THE Wm. SMITH RESIDENCE BUILT 1858



BLOCK HOUSE 1863

pally of Government houses, as few others had then been built. The Plaza was the village.

SLAVERY

SLAVES IN BOURBON COUNTY.

In 1857, there were about thirty slaves in the county, owned by families who had come in from Missouri and the south. In 1855, when the first census was taken, there were 192 in the Territory. As early as 1845, there were slaves in Fort Scott. Col. H. T. Wilson owned a number. In 1859, he took them to Calhoun, Mo., and liberated them at the same time that his brother-in-law liberated his. Mrs. E. Goodlander later found the mother in Kansas City, and sent her the money to come to Fort Scott, where she stayed with the family for six years.

There is a record of 1857, in Book A, p. 5, in the Recorder of Deeds' office of the sale of a negro woman by J. M. Rucker, for $500.00. The same record gives the will of J. M. Hart, in which he bequeaths a negro woman and boy, George, to his wife.

Rev. C. Rice, in his "Experiences of a Pioneer, 1855," speaks of the slaves of Dr. Hill who lived in one of the officer's quarters on the Plaza. "He owned a few slaves who lived in the basement of the house and who seemed to be the happiest of people."

SCHOOLS

The first schools, of course, were private ones; and all the learning acquired by the children during the first fifteen years of the town's existence, was gotten in somewhat of a haphazard manner.

Mrs. C. W. Goodlander's first recollections of school is of going, slate in hand, to one taught on the point of the Plaza, in a log house. Mrs. C. H. Haynes, who came here in 1858, opened a school in an upstairs room in the Calkins building on Bigler street, near the junction of Weir (Wall) street. Ready money was scarce in those early times and she often took her pay in commodities—potatoes, butter, eggs, etc. The most unique pay was a pig, and truly thankful was she to get it, for it helped out mightily the winter's supply of meat.

In 1855 the Territorial Iegislature passed a law, under which District or County Schools could be organized. The first district organized in Bourbon County was District No. 10, Mapleton, Dec. 10, 1859.

C. F. Drake, who came here in 1858, immediately made himself active in all town affairs, was on the school board and succeeded in getting the county to fit up four rooms in the Post Hospital building for school. A Mr. Nelson, as far as the writer has been able to learn, was the first teacher of this District school. He was followed by Miss Nancy Custer. The hospital building continued to be used for the school until the war came, when it was requisitioned by the Government for its original purpose.

After the war it was again used for the schools and so continued until the Central School was built. During the war there were no rooms in town available for school purpose, the Government using all

spare rooms and buildings for its different activities.

Mrs. Jane Smith and thirty other ladies went before the council with a petition for the erection of a school house in 1863, but after a committee canvassed the matter, they decided that the schools were not within their jurisdiction so were obliged to deny their request.

A number of the older girls were sent away to "Boarding School," in the absence of other means of education. Mrs. C. W. Goodlander, Mrs. Albert Campbell and Miss Fannie Johnson were among those who went away. "Baker" then in its infancy, was the most patronized. Mrs. Campbell at one time started to Baker by way of Kansas City. On her arrival there she met a young girl on her way to Oxford (near Cincinnati). Deciding that she would rather go to Oxford with company than to Baker without, she joined the young girl. They went by boat to St. Joseph and from there by rail to Cincinnati. As the trains did not run at night or on Sundays their journey took some days. There being no telegraph in this far western country she was unable to communicate with her parents on her departure from Kansas City and a letter bore to them the astonishing information that she was in Ohio instead of Kansas.

Of course there was no coming home between the opening and closing of school owing to the difficulties of travel.

In 1865 Rev. Austin Warner was elected County Superintendent of School and began at once their reorganization. He asked for Rev. Irwin, of Fort Wayne, Ind., to come out and take charge of the schools and fill the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, neither alone paying a living salary.

In 1866 Rev. J. M. Kendricks, of the Episcopal

Church opened a Seminary in what is now the Chas. Penniman home, built for that purpose by Mrs. L. L. Ury. Failing of support this school did not last long.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first Public School Board was organized May 4th, 1868. A. R. Allison, president; W. H. Dory, vice president; J. M. Kendricks and R. S. Stewart members. According to the minutes of the meeting, A. F. Cravens was appointed principal at a salary of $1,200.00 per year; assistant principal, Miss Bissell, $75.00 per month; Miss Scofield, $60.00 and Miss Royce, primary department, $65.00. Miss Bissell and Miss Royce boarded with the Margrave family on the Plaza.

The city schools when organized September 1868, were held in the Post Hospital building. The East Side school in a small stone building which stood where the Margrave school now stands. The Hospital building continued to be so used until the Central school was built and opened.

The Central School building was dedicated and opened September 1871, and served for all the schools on the West Side. The East Side schools continued in the original building until the Margrave was built.

At that time the school population was 520; in 1860 it was 300.

Miss Sarah Bates holds the record for the longest continuous teaching—forty-one years—1869-1910.

Mrs. Luke Havens, still a resident of the city, taught in that little stone building on the East Side. Mrs. Havens was followed by Miss Detwiler, later Mrs. Wm. Dilworth. Miss Sarah Bates and Miss Ellwood also taught there after Mrs. Havens had been transferred to the Hospital building.

Mrs. Havens tells of a little incident typical of school life. Henry Drum was somewhat mischievous, and one day, thinking to punish him, she asked him if he would like her to put him next to Emma Tallman for the rest of the afternoon. His face broke into a thousand smiles as he replied, "Yes Ma'am." Had Mrs. Havens been a man, she would never have suggested such a move, knowing from experience the fallacy of that mode of punishment. Sitting next to a pretty girl never has been and never will be much of a punishment for a lively boy.

The Tallman, Caldwell, Couch, Drum and Andrick children all "went" to Mrs. Havens.

The first colored school was opened under the auspices of the "Freedman's Home Mission," and was held in a house which stood near where the Knox House now stands. When the City Schools were organized in 1868, one was opened for the colored children on the Plaza. The first teacher was Mr. Woodbury, employed at a salary of $50.00 per month.

BURIAL GROUNDS

The earliest burial ground was established by the Military Post and was used by both Post and civilians until 1862. This was located at about the junction of Lowman and Wall streets, and was the largest in the state, except the one at Fort Leavenworth.

In 1862, September 30th, the Presbyterian Church bought from John G. Stuart, a plot of ground southeast of town and this was used for all burials until 1867, when it was bought by the Government for a National Cemetery. The Government paid $300.00, added an equal amount of land, and began improvements. The bodies buried there were to remain if the friends so wished. The name of Jones Street was then changed to National Avenue.

There is now in the National Cemetery the grave of an ordnance sergeant, who died here, while this was yet a Post. He was first buried in the old burial ground, but the body, with its stone marker, was removed to the new cemetery. This stone is like those now used in all National Cemeteries, and reads, "David Reed, Sergt." The record at Washington, D. C., gives the information that "he died, Jan. 30th, 1852, in Fort Scott, Missouri." It must be a comfort to his relatives, if there are any now living, to know that he rests in so fitting a place for a soldier who gave his life in this far frontier country.

Mrs. Albert Campbell, of this city, while visiting in Eureka Springs, in 1904, met a gentleman from Fort Smith, who had been stationed at Fort Scott, at the same time that Sergt. Reed was. When passing through Fort Scott years afterward, 1902, he stopped off and took flowers out to the National Cemetery and laid them on the Sergeant's grave. Truly a beautiful tribute to their youthful comradeship.

BOURBON COUNTY

The County was organized in 1855, under an act of the "Bogus" Legislature, and, at the solicitation of S. A. Williams and Wm. Barbee, was named after Bourbon County, Kentucky. Not until 1867 was an act passed, defining the boundaries, which act cut the county to 25 square miles, containing 607,680 acres.

H. T. Wilson and C. B. Wingfield were appointed County Commissioners and B. T. Hill, Sheriff, in August, 1855. September 17th, J. J. Fareley was appointed County Clerk, Thomas Watkin, Justice of the Peace, (in addition to Wm. Margrave, appointed in 1854, by Gov. Reeder) J. F. Cottrell, Constable, and A. Hornbeck, County Treasurer. In November, the Commissioners divided the county into townships, five in number. Fort Scott was named as the County seat, and so remained until January, 1858, when, on account of border troubles, it was moved to Marmaton, by special act of the legislature. On May 11th, 1863, an election was held to vote on the permanent location, under a law, (introduced by C. F. Drake) allowing the calling of an election on petition of the County Court. Fort Scott received 700 votes; Centerville, 279; Mapleton, 14; and Fort Lincoln, 1. At the last meeting of the County Commissioners at Marmaton, Fort Scott was formally named as the county seat and the records brought back, placed in the new court house ,or, as it was then called, the City Hall.

From 1855 to 1858, the county was governed by a Probate Judge, and two Commissioners. That was called the County Court. In 1858 a body of five supervisors succeeded the County Court, one from each township. In 1860, the form of government was changed again, to three commissioners. The first county election was held in 1856.

In 1863, the city built the City Hall, corner of Jones and Locust streets. (National Avenue and Second street) and after the May elections, offered the lower floor to the county for offices, and the upper room for a court room. The contract for this building was for a cost of $4,900.00, and C. W. Goodlander and A. R. Allison were the builders. On December 14th, 1863, the County Commissioners were notified by the City Marshall that it was ready for occupancy.

When court was not in session, the upper floor was used for religious, political, social and many other purposes, as the old army hospital where such meetings had been held, was falling into disuse.

POST OFFICE

J. A. Bugg, the first sutler was also the first post post master ,and when H. T. Wilson bought Mr. Bugg out, he succeeded him as post master, Feb. 26, 1849, and so continued till 1856. Mrs. E. Goodlander has now in the Historical Rooms the letter boxes used in this first post office. After this the mail was kept in various buildings, the hospital building, the Land Office and others.

Until Kansas was erected into a Territory in 1854, all letters were addressed to Fort Scott, via Bates Co., Missouri, and were sent to Balltown, Mo. During the Post days, an orderly was sent on horseback for the Post mail. After the Post was abandoned as a fort, a regular mailman was sent, until the stage routes were established, though some of the routes were still traversed on horse back. One time, on his return, the carrier found the Marmaton River bankfull. J. G. Stuart swam his mule across, and carried the mail pouch back on his head to keep it

dry. The early mail routes out of Fort Scott were: Westport, Sarcoxie, Mo.; Baxter Springs, Osage Mission and Jefferson City.

In 1858, the office was in the Post barracks which stood where the Grant lumber yard now stands. It was moved to the hall in the Free State Hotel. In 1859, it was moved again to the first story of the Town Company's building, on Bigler street, near Wier street. Mr. Goodlander fixed up this office for the Government, at $3.00 per day, carrying the lumber, himself, from the saw mill at the foot of Locust street. The boxes were made of walnut. In making a batten door for the room, he used six kinds of wood. He says he felt mighty proud of that thirty dollars thus earned, the largest "bunch" of money he had held since his arrival in Fort Scott.

While the post office was yet in the hotel, Wm. Gallegher was post master, as well as hotel clerk. He introduced the city delivery of mail—took it around in his hat, and handed out the letters as he met the persons to whom they were addressed.

In 1858, J. Caldwell came to Fort Scott and succeeded C. B. Wingfield as mail carrier over the five mail routes. These routes were: 1. Osage; 2. West-Point, Mo.; 3. Crawford Seminary (Presbyterian Indian School); 4. Mapleton; 5. Marmaton. His son, T. A. Caldwell, now of this city, was allowed to carry one of the routes.

At one time, during the war, the delivery of mail between Fort Scott and Kansas City became so irregular on account of raids from the border, that an appeal was made to Washington by the settlers, and in reply, the Government established camps of cavalry along the Military Road, after which, the mail was carried by relays from Kansas City to Fort Scott. Two well mounted men rode their allotted ten miles, delivered the mail to the waiting re-

lay and so on, covering the route every twenty-four hours. The relay stations were Westport, Little Santa Fe, Aubray, Coldwater Grove, Sugar Creek, Trading Post, Fort Lincoln and Fort Scott.

Fort Scott was the second post office established in Kansas. That at Leavenworth was opened May, 1828.

POST MASTER APPOINTMENTS

J. A. Bugg	March 3, 1843.
H. T. Wilson	February 26, 1849
J. J. Fareley	January 28, 1856
W. Patterson	August 2, 1856
F. H. Casey	July 18, 1857
Wm. Gallegher	August 20, 1857
D. Manlove	May 23, 1861
S. A. Manlove	January 20, 1861

BORDER TROUBLES

1856.

The year 1856 was one long to be remembered by Kansas, for then began in earnest the "Border Troubles" which were to prove the mettle of those sturdy pioneers, most of whom had come to make it a free state, untrammeled by slavery. They came, primed for their work, proved their mettle, and well deserved the motto of their state seal.

This same controversy between the two parties had raged in Congress since 1819, when Maine and Missouri had appealed for admission to the Union. The southern congressmen refused the admittance of Maine as a free state, unless Missouri should be admitted as a slave state, for up to this time the free and slave states had been equal in number. So came about the Missouri Compromise, which admitted Missouri as a slave state but prohibited, ever after, slavery north of the southern line of Missouri, namely 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude. Kansas was north of this line and as early as 1852 appealed to Congress for admittance, but the appeals were in vain, until the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was passed. This bill nullified the Missouri Compromise and left the decision of free or slave, to the people of the Territory.

So began the struggle between the Free State and the Pro-Slavery parties. Immigrants from both north and south began coming in, but the trouble was not caused so much by clashes between the settlers of the two parties, as by the many raids from Missouri, sent in by the rougher element of the south. Most of the settlers were conservative, in both parties, and only when attacked, showed any fight; but when this rough border element, compos-

ed mostly of the scum of the southern states, began coming in, it was a fight to the finish. Fort Scott being close to the Missouri line was made headquarters and a rendevous for the leaders of these "Border Ruffians."

1856.

The first trouble in town was when G. W. Jones, under orders from Major Buford, (commander of about 300 men, who had constituted himself supervisor, so to speak, of the border) made Fort Scott his headquarters, and sent his lieutenants to every settler in the country, to find out whether they were Free State or Pro-Slavery sympathizers. Every Free State man was given orders, in July, to leave the state. Their claims were given to the Pro-Slavery men and the cabins of those who refused to go were burned, their cattle driven off, and themselves brought to headquarters and advised to move on further north. Let me say, now, that the object of this raiding was to rid the territory of as many as possible of the Free State men and thus increase the voting chances of the Pro-Slavery party at the polls, for as before stated, Kansas Territory was to vote herself into the Union, either free, or slave.

The next trouble was a squad of men, calling themselves "Texas Rangers," making Fort Scott their headquarters. They were well mounted, well armed and came in with a great flourish. Here they gathered a few Jones' men, a few adherents from the town, and started north to Osawatomie to round up John Brown. They were led by G. W. Jones, Wm. Brown and Jesse Davis. They met at Middle Creek, a body of Free State men of about the same number under command of Captains Anderson and Shore, and on August 25th were turned

back after a light skirmish. As they gathered their belongings in Fort Scott on their march back to Texas they told wonderful tales of the number of Free State men who were on their trail, threatening to burn the town, that the inhabitants were badly frightened and prepared for flight. But as no troops appeared, they soon settled down to business again. This is the expedition that Kline, editor of the "Southern Kansas," joined, and with which he went to his death. In this year, election for members of the Territorial Legislature took place, and two Pro-Slavery men were elected. So many of the Free State settlers had been driven out of the country, the Pro-Slavery party was much in the majority.

1857.

At this time immigration began to increase, most of them, Free State men; and these, with the returning men, who had been driven from their claims the year before, made that party much stronger in the county. These returned men demanded their claims and many clashes took place, for instance, Wm. Stone demanded the return of his claim from a man named Southwood, to whom it had been given by G. W. Jones, and who refused to vacate. Stone built a cabin for himself near by, and moved his family into it. Of course, the families quarrelled continually, and Stone again ordered Southwood to leave. Southwood gathered a number of his sympathizers for resistance, but when he saw the strength of the other party, decided to return to a more congenial clime, and for once there was no blood shed.

At this time was organized the Wide Awakes to counteract the Dark Lantern lodge of the Slavery

Party. Leaders in the Wide Awakes were J. C. Barnett, B. Rice and others.

They, the Wide Awakes, at once notified the squatters who had driven out the Free State settlers that they must vacate the land wrongly appropriated by them. The Southwood-Stone affair was an example of this.

Trouble still brewed, and it was decided to try to settle the disputes by law, and take the cases to the U. S. District Court, that was held in the Land Office on Bigler street. Judge J. Williams presided, S. A. Williams was clerk of the court, and J. H. Little was Deputy Marshall. Judge Williams being a strong Pro-Slavery man, the Free State men lost most of their cases, his decisions being mostly in favor of his own party. Then the Free State men organized a Squatter's Court. This court composed of Judge, Sheriff and other officers, was convened as a protest against Judge Williams' proslavery decisions. It held its first session at Bain's Fort, a short distance from Fulton. Dr. Rufus Gilpatrick, of Anderson county, was judge. Their decisions were as prejudiced on the side of the Free State men as Judge Williams' were for the Pro-Slavery side.

Of course Judge Williams did not recognize this court and ordered Marshall Little to arrest the Judge and officers. When Little arrived at the scene of the Court, Judge Gilpatrick sent out a flag of truce, but Marshall Little, irritable and tired from his forced march from Fort Scott replied: "If you don't surrender at once, I will blow you to hell." A skirmish took place and when Little found that four of his men were wounded, thought discretion the better part of valor and retreated to Fort Scott. When he returned with reinforcements he found, after cautious investigation, that the Court

had adjourned during the night, had gone to the Baptist Church at Danford's Mill. Marshall Little concluded not to follow them into such a Free State stronghold, disbanded his men and returned to Fort Scott.

Later the Court returned to Bain's Fort, but soon abandoned the undertaking of meting out justice and returned to their homes.

One of Marshall Little's posse, J. Rhoades, met, on his way home, a Free State man, named Weaver. Being well loaded with whiskey, proceeded to fire upon Weaver, but Weaver got his gun away from him and killed Rhoades. More killings took place, and after a man by the name of Hedrick was shot down at his own door, a Mr. Hopkins and a neighbor, Mr. Denison, started out to organize a Protective society, "The Self Protective Society." Squire Jewell was made chairman and James Montgomery leader. This was Montgomery's first participation in the troubles in this section. This Society was pledged to protect all good citizens in their property rights, irrespective of their politics. The troubles now became so frequent this society failed of its purpose, so at a mass-meeting, it was decided to appeal to the Governor for troops to quell uprisings. The 1st U. S. Cavalry was sent to Fort Scott, but was soon withdrawn, and again the border ruffians began their raids. Montgomery and the Protective Society were sent for, but the raiders were always too swift for them and disappeared. Again a committee, called the Vigilance Committee, was formed of the conservative men of both parties (H. T. Wilson, B. Little, T. B. Arnett, G. A. Crawford and J. W. Head), to petition the Governor for troops. In December, Companies E and F, U. S. Cavalry were sent, under Capt. Sturgis. This was the second time U .S. troops came to Fort Scott. They stayed only a short time and were recalled as before.

1858.

On the abandonment of the town by the troops, trouble began again. They raided Johnson's claim, and some of his stock was taken. Johnson appealed to Montgomery, and again he was too late, but Judge Williams and G. W. Crawford invited Montgomery and his Society to breakfast at the Free State Hotel, and did him other courtesies. It was just after this that the trouble at this Hotel took place between W. T. Campbell, C. Dimon and the man named Brockett. During all this time J. Montgomery was active as a leader in this part of the state, and did much for the advancement of the state towards its goal.

J. Montgomery was from Ohio and settled in Linn County, 1854. He became a leader in the Free State party in this section and was one of the organizers of the Self Protective Society, formed to protect the rights of the Anti-Slavery settlers in this section. At times he became so active in his enthusiasm for the cause, he had to be curbed in some of his undertakings.

In June, Gov. Denver, during his trip along the border, came to Fort Scott to try to conciliate the opposing elements. He made a speech on the Plaza. To show how hot the feeling was then, the Governor had hardly finished speaking when E. Ransom, Receiver of the Land Office, made a fiery Pro-Slavery speech to which Judge Wright replied, when the Governor stepped between them and reprimanded Ranson.

Gov. Denver prevailed on all the County officers to resign, and the citizens held an election, right there. They placed their candidates on one side of the Plaza, and at Gov. Denver's signal, the citizens marched to where their candidates stood, after

which they were counted. The officers elected were given certificates and their commissions were sent later from Lecompton. The Peace Protocol issued by Governor Denver was:

Withdrawal of troops from Fort Scott.

Election of officers of Bourbon County, without reference to party.

Troops to be stationed along the state line.

Suspension of the execution of old writs until their legality be authenticated by proper tribunal.

Montgomery and all other bodies to abandon the field.

Later, in November of this year, 1858, Ben Rice was arrested on an indictment found by a grand jury, partly of Free State men, for crimes committed before the amnesty. It was claimed by some that this was a rupture of the fourth clause of this treaty, and a revival of the executions of the old writs would fall mainly on the Free State men who had committed offenses of a political nature, for most of the Pro-Slavery men had left the Territory and could not be prosecuted. Montgomery so viewed the arrest of Rice. The other party said he had been indicted by a legally "authenticated" grand jury. Feeling ran high. In December, a party, organized under the leadership of John Brown, Montgomery, and Jennison of about 70 men, and a small cannon, (which they called "Betsy", and which is now in the possession of the State Historical Society,) came to Fort Scott, to rescue Rice.

On the way, a council was held and John Brown, as the oldest, wanted to lead. He planned to kill all who resisted, and to burn the town, but they finally chose Montgomery, who adhering to his policy of "no killing and no burning" said not a house should be burned, or a man killed. John Brown refused to come further, if he could not command the expedition, and remained at Wimsett. When the

band came into town, they halted at the house of J. N. Roach. (Fort Roach), corner of National avenue and First street, formed into three squads, and marched to the Free State Hotel, where Rice was held. One squad went to the rear, the second to the left side of the hotel, and the third marched up the front steps and on to the third story, where they released Rice. He was incarcerated in one of the so-called cells (closets) opening off the upper hall. George Crawford and John Little who were sleeping in the Little and Sons store, the old ordnance building, across the way, heard the noise. Little, seeing an armed force of men, fired through the front door of the store. One of the rescuing party fired back. Little then went to the side door and stood on a box to look through the transom. The glass was dusty, and he took out his handkerchief to wipe off the dust, and Capt. Whipple, seeing the moving object, fired, striking Little in the forehead. He died in a few minutes. J. Little was the first U. S. Marshall.

This Capt. Whipple, (real name A. D. Stevens), also Hazlett (who received the duck-shot from Little's gun) and Kagi, later joined John Brown's raiders, and with him, were hung at Harper's Ferry. During the tumult, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson came out on their porch. They were ordered to come down to the sidewalk. A. McDonald came to his door, and was ordered to surrender, but he shut the door in Jennison's face. Montgomery, realizing Mrs. Wilson as being related to Dr. Hogan, who had at one time befriended him, released her and the Colonel, promising not to molest the Colonel's store, but asking them to give some of the men their breakfast. However, they all left before breakfast time. It was the shot fired by John Little that precipitated the trouble. He thought it was a band of

Jayhawk raiders. He was a strong Pro-Slavery man, but had little to do with politics and his death was regretted by everyone.

1859

Trouble continued and the Governor, having no troops to send, advised the citizens to organize a troop of militia. Following his advice, the citizens began forming these companies. J. Hamilton, a sergeant of the old fort days, was made Captain of one company and A. McDonald of a second company. J. Hamilton drilled the companies and soon brought them into military shape. Each man brought his own arms. A conglomeration of flintlocks, rifles, shot guns, carbines and pistols. It must have amused Capt. Hamilton, the old regular army officer.

They were finally divided into three companies. J. Hamilton, A. McDonald and A. Campbell, Captains.

The Militia's first activity, after they had been "re-armed" with Government smooth-bore rifles sent from Fort Leavenworth, started out after the Jayhawkers, Feb. 4th, at 12 M. Captain Hamilton's company reached the Little Osage at dawn and began the search of the vicinity. They captured about twelve prisoners and returned with them on the seventh. They were ordered to bring these prisoners to Lawrence that they might have a fairer trial than could be had in the southeastern section where matters were at the boiling point.

The Amnesty Act in the meantime had been passed so they released their prisoners. The result of this visit of the Militia served to convince Lawrence people that Fort Scott was not entirely inhabited by Border Ruffians and also showed the Fort Scott

people that Lawrence was not composed entirely of thieves and Jayhawkers. This Amnesty Act released any person then on trial for political offenses in Linn, Bourbon, McGee, Allen and Anderson counties.

During this year Fort Scott, as well as the county, received a good increase in its population, all of them of the best type of citizens.

Dayton, Xenia, Uniontown, Rockford and Cato sprang into existence during this year.

In July of this year, W. Smith and his son, E. A. Smith undertook the editing of the "Fort Scott Democrat" which had been suspended.

At this time there were in Fort Scott, seven lawyers, four doctors, and five merchants.

In September the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches were organized. Times heretofore had been too unsettled and the town was too full of the Border Ruffian element for the citizens to think of making any permament organizations of any kind.

1860

Trouble continued but mostly between the rougher element of both parties. Troops were asked for and the Governor sent Gen. Harney and 180 men to protect the inhabitants, for both elements were growing license loving instead of liberty loving. Public opinion, too, was fast crystalizing against vigilant committees, protective societies and all other elements who wished to take the law into their own hands. The eastern border of the state was becoming more stable so the necessity for these organizations was fast disappearing and they felt that the few disturbances could be dealt with by legal authorities.

So ended the four long years of Kansas Border Troubles.

On February 26th of this year the legislature passed an act incorporating the town, the former incorporation being made by the bogus legislature was illegal, an entirely new company was formed under the February Act. The members of this permanent company were: George Crawford, President; W. R. Judson, J. Williams, F. S. Lowman, H. S. Wilson, N. Eddy, and T. R. Blackburn. These names are perpetuated in the names of some of our streets.

The first city election was held in this year. The officers elected were: W. R. Judson, Mayor; (J. Ray served in his stead) W. T. Wilson, C. W. Blair, J. S. Redfield and G. Crawford, councilmen; Wm. Gallegher, Clerk; Wm. Margrave, Recorder; R. Phillips, marshal; J. S. Caulkins, assessor; A. McDonald, treasurer and A. R. Allison, street commissioner.

As before remarked, the inhabitants of Fort Scott had a breathing spell and consequently some time for civic matters. Mr. W. Gallegher took the census of Bourbon County and there were 6,102 inhabitants. One thousand, two hundred, were farmers.

All forward movements were much handicapped by the drought, which had started in the fall of 1859 and continued until September of this year. With the thermometer 114 in the shade and every growing thing scorched and burned, water almost impossible to get. (25 cents a bucket and half of that mud). Most people stayed within doors and put what little energy they had to the business of keeping alive.

October brought rain and they began to prepare for the winter as best they could. It was a miserable, dreary, suffering, starving winter, filled with rumblings of the coming struggle between the North and the South. But the people came out of

it with hearts and hands ready for the coming conflict. There were no slackers in Kansas then.

NEWSPAPERS

In the summer of 1856, a printing press was brought from Boonville, by a man named Kline. He started a newspaper and called it "The Southern Kansan." Only two numbers were issued, when he joined a Pro-Slavery party accompanied them to Osawatomie, was wounded in a skirmish, and died there.

In January, 1858, E. Jones resurrected the press, (it had been stored in Arnett's blacksmith shop,) moved it to the south upstairs room in the Town Company's building on Bigler street. Joseph Williams and Chas. Bull undertook the job of sorting the pi, ready for the first issue of the "Fort Scott Democrat," Jan. 27, 1858. E. Jones continued the publication until July, 1859, when, for the want of financial aid, it went out of existence. Mr. Jones was the first man from a free state to come to Fort Scott.

The Town Company, owning the material, desired to continue the paper, and persuaded Wm. Smith and his son, Edward, to take over the publication, which they did, bringing out their first edition, July 14, 1859, and continued until the summer of 1861. In that year, the paper came out with this announcement: "Hereafter, party politics will be dropped, and it will support, loyally the Administration at Washington."

E. A. Smith, the son, joined the Frontier Guard and during his absence but one copy was issued, under the editorship of Mr. Reynolds. On his return from Wyandotte, where the Guard went to be

mustered out, and where they mustered themselves out, (some difficulty in the organization occurring) Mr. Smith changed the name of the paper to "The Western Volunteer," and later to "Fort Scott Bulletin." During Mr. Smith's editorship, Mr. Porter Coston was apprenticed to him for three years. The first year, for his board and clothing; the second, the same plus $50.00; the third year, another $50.00 was added. There being no schools, his father thought this the next best way to obtain an education.

Levi Babb, now of Pleasanton, when a boy of thirteen, carried the Plaza route for the Monitor in 1863.

During the summer of 1862, the paper was bought by C. B. Hayward.

The "Monitor" was first published at Marmiton, (then so spelled) by D. B. Emmert, in January, 1862. The heading of the fifteenth number reads:

Bourbon County Monitor

Marmiton, Kansas Saturday, November 15th, 1862.

Issued every Saturday morning.

D. B. Emmert, Publisher and Proprietor

Terms of Subscription

One copy, one year, $1.50

Sometime between June 20th and August 6th, 1863, Mr. Emmert moved his press to Fort Scott, bought out the "Fort Scott Bulletin," published then by C. B. Hayward, successor to E. A. Smith, consolidated the two papers, under their joint editorship, and called it "The Daily Union Monitor." Below is the heading of their first issue:

Fort Scott Union Monitor.

Fort Scott, Kansas. August 6th, 1863.

The Union Monitor

Published every Thursday morning

By Emmert and Hayward

Office, Bigler St., North Side.

The first page of this Monitor was given over to advertisements and so continued for more than a year.

BUSINESS 1858-59

There were only three merchants at this time: H. T. Wilson, in the old post sutler store. He built a store, September, 1859, on Bigler street, and opened under the firm name of Wilson, Gordon and Ray. Blake and Little, a general merchandise store, in the Post ordnance building across from the Free State Hotel. Dr. A. M. Bills, in a building of his own on Bigler street. C. W. Goodlander was the contractor for this building, and took his pay in lumber, to build on his claim, and trees, to set out there. B. Riggins built a store on corner of Lincoln Avenue and Bigler street. Mr. Goodlander says the profit from this building, for which he was the contractor, started him in business and he was able to put up a shop for himself on Scott Ave., near where the Elks' Club now stands.

In 1858, the doctors were: A. G. Osbun, J. H. Couch and A. M. Bills. J. S. Redfield, B. F. Hepler and J. G. Miller came in 1859.

The lawyers, in 1858, were: C. P. Bullock, J. S.

CORNER OF MAIN AND WALL

Symms, L. A. McCord and Wm. Margrave; in 1859 C. W. Blair, R. Stadden and M. and W. Williams.

The Masonic Lodge was in existence but had only a few members. No meetings were held during the war.

The first barber shop was run by J. Slavens, the first free negro to come here. Mr. Goodlander made a barber's chair for him.

The first drug store was opened by D. Andrick on the west side of Williams (Main) St., near Bigler St., in a building put up by Dr. Osbun.

C. F. Drake opened the first stove and tin store on what is now Wall street. It was on the bluff, the last on the street. W. Dorey's blacksmith shop was just west of the Drake shop.

The Town Company's office, in 1858, was in the Post barrack, which stood where the Grant lumber yard now is. In 1859, they put up a building of their own on Bigler street.

The Hospital building was bought by a company and fitted up for various purposes, church, school, public meetings, entertainments and offices.

J. G. Stuart had a blacksmith shop on the Plaza. Later he built a wagon shop, of walnut lumber, cut on his claim, (near Stuart's dam.)

J. S. Calkins put up a frame building on Bigler street, near Weir.

Crowell Bros. had a brick kiln on north side of the Marmaton.

B. P. McDonald and A. Campbell put up a one-story frame building, where the Berner block now stands. Wm. Smith lived there until his own home was finished. They were to build it themselves, and C. W. Goodlander was to "boss" the job, but as they were both afraid to climb a ladder, Mr. Goodlander had to do most of the building.

The Indians still came to Fort Scott to trade, especially the Osages. They sold ponies, robes, etc.,

at so many buttons, each button representing a dollar. Then they would buy the goods they wanted, a dollar at a time till they had traded out all their buttons. The women would then pack the ponies and get things in shape to go back home, while the young bucks sat around, on the banks of the Marmaton, gambling and consuming fire water.

BUILDING OUTSIDE PLAZA

1858-59.

By this time the arrivals had become so frequent, that the Plaza became crowded, and the business men began to erect buildings on Bigler street. Thus in the year 1858, the growth of this small village became very noticeable.

The first building to be erected, was, as in most small western towns, a saloon, by W. Linn; but later bought by I. Stadden, for a grocery store. The store faced Lincoln Avenue, opposite the Guard house.

J. S. Calkins put up a frame building on Bigler street, east of Lincoln Avenue. The Town Company put up a frame two-story structure near where the Bamberger Clothing store now is. The "Fort Scott Democrat" occupied one of the second story rooms, the U. S. Court another, the Land Office another, and Post office, one on the ground floor. About where the Penniman store now stands Dr. B. Bills put up a store for general merchandise. It fronted both Bigler street and the Plaza. A little further to the west was "Dutch" Schubert's bakery, boarding house and ice cream parlor. H. T. Wilson built a new store on Bigler street, moved from the old sutler log store, and opened under the firm name of

Wilson, Gordon and Ray. A blacksmith shop owned by one Kelley stood where the Triangle building on Wall street now stands.

On the corner of Jones street (National Avenue) and Locust, (First street) J. N. Roach built a one room log house. Later a stone front of one room was added. This was often called Fort Roach. Mr. C. H. Haynes occupied a house across Buck Run, and a little south of Weir street. Mr. Wingfield, who at this time, worked five mail routes, lived in a log house about where Little crosses Wall street. Only a path through the brush and over the Run led to the town center—the Plaza.

A. McDonald and E. S. Bowen, (who afterwards became president of the Erie R. R.) put up a saw mill at the foot of Locust (Second St.) on the west side of Buck run. B. P. McDonald, then about eighteen years old, and J. Ray, worked in this mill. The lumber was mostly cottonwood, and like all cottonwood lumber, much given to warping. Joe Ray said he had to measure it with a corkscrew, and watch it all the time to keep it from crawling off.

The first real dwelling erected off the Plaza, was a story and a half frame, by Wm. Smith, on the corner of Scott Ave. and Birch (First) St. C. W. Goodlander put up his contractor's shop across the street on the east side of Scott Ave. Dr. Couch put up a log house on his claim near Potter's Grove. It stood at the foot of the mound that is there.

THE DROUTH, OCTOBER 1859-JULY 1860.

Before this time, the crops raised by the settlers were barely sufficient to keep them from starving, from crop time to crop time; there was no surplus and when the drouth came they were face to face

with starvation. These settlers had been able to fight, and to endure all the privations, incident to pioneer life and to outride the dreadful "Border Troubles" but hunger, that worst of all evils, conquered many of them and of the 100,000 pioneers, 30,000 of them pulled up stakes and went back east. They tell of a legend on one wagon, "Going back to my mother-in-law."

Some of the wagons, on going into Kansas, bore the legend, "In God We Trust," but on coming out after the drouth they bore this legend: "In God We Trusted; In Kansas We Busted."

The first of September, 1859, saw the last rain for over a year. During the summer the winds blew hot and sizzling, drying up all vegetation, streams and ponds, even the Kaw river was fordable in places. While the hot winds lasted, the thermometer stood 114 degrees in the shade, and everybody retreated to their houses and closed every window and door. People went down to the Marmaton river with cups to dip the water into their buckets. A bucket of water brought to the house cost 25 cents, and was part mud at that. The East came to the rescue with food, clothing and other necessities, and helped to tide over the time until another crop could be raised.

CHURCHES

METHODIST.

In vol. 13, P. 311 of the Kansas Historical Collection, Rev. Cyrus R. Rice, an early Methodist missionary in Kansas, tells of being sent by the first Kansas Methodist conference, meeting at Kickapoo, to Fort Scott, to organize a church, in 1856. He and his wife came, of course, on horse back, as it was before the stage days, and boarded at the Fort Scott Hotel. He goes on to say "A company had bought the Post hospital and fitted it up for school purposes and for church." The operating room was seated and arranged for an assembly room and chapel and in this room we organized a society (The old Methodist word for church) and we used it for years for that purpose." Much of Rev. Rice's work was missionary work in the country, preaching in Fort Scott on Sundays, and in the country on week days. Rev. Rice died in Kansas, a few years ago.

Before they had a church edifice, they held services in the City Hall, and after the Presbyterians built their church, they occupied that, on alternate Sundays. At some of these early church services, the hymns were "lined out," (hymn books were scarce in those days) and Robert Blackett accompanied the singing with a French harp.

This organization fell into disuetude but in 1866 the Rev. C. R. Rice was again appointed to this station (during the war having transferred his membership from the M. E. Church (South) to the M. E. Church (North) and at this time made the present organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church with about thirty members.

The Rev. J. Paulson followed the Rev. C. Rice the next year. At this time church services were held in

the courthouse, corner National avenue and Second street.

EPISCOPAL.

Rev. C. Reynolds, Army Chaplain, stationed at Leavenworth, came occasionally to Fort Scott to hold services, and in September 1859, organized the church. Geo. Clark, W. Ransom, C. H. Haynes, B. P. McDonald and C. W. Goodlander were the five vestrymen and W. Ransom was senior Warden and C. H. Haynes, junior Warden.

In 1860, the Town Company gave two lots, (the present location of the church) and Mrs. Haynes and other ladies of the church solicited funds enough to build the foundation, walls and roof. In this unfinished state, it was rented by the Government for an arsenal, with the proviso that the Government should put in the floor, doors and windows. The building was of stone, covered with stucco. In October, 1866, Rev. J. M. Kendricks came as rector, and through his efforts the church was put in condition for services, the chancel finished, the pews put in and a cabinet organ donated by the ladies of the parish.

PRESBYTERIAN.

In November, 1859, Rev. Rankin came to Fort Scott from Buffalo, N. Y., to help organize a church. He preached two sermons on the subject, and on Sunday, Nov. 13th, the church was organized with three members, Mrs. Wm. Smith, Mrs. A. McDonald and J. S. Calkins. Mr. Calkins was made elder. These three, with the help of Mrs. J. G. Miller organized a Union Sunday School. Mrs. Miller went out into the highways and hedges and brought the children in, herself, to make sure they did not

forget. It was a new experience for these children as this was the first Sunday School in the community. Rev. Rankin stayed about a year and was followed by Rev. S. N. Miller.

In 1860, the Town Company donated two lots on the corner of Williams and Hickory streets. In 1865 a church was built at a cost of $3,269.00. The trustees were: W. R. Judson, H. T. Wilson, Dr. J. S. Redfield, S. A. Williams and A. McDonald. The first sermon in the new church was preached November 20th, 1865, and the dedication took place December 3rd, 1865.

CATHOLIC.

Revs. J. Shoemaker, P. M. Ponziglione and J. Van Gach came up from Osage Mission, in 1860, to make arrangements for organizing a church. Rev. J. F. Cunningham was the first priest. The Town Company offered them two lots in town, but as they wanted land enough for a school, also, the Company gave land on the edge of town, and Wm. Gallagher gave them five acres outside of the city limits adjoining. Later the church added two more acres. On this, they put up a stone building for a chapel, which is now used for a school.

TOWN COMPANY

To understand why the Town Company organization of 1855 was illegal, one should understand a little of the workings of the "Bogus" Legislature. Gov. A. H. Reader, first governor of the territory of Kansas, called an election for delegates to Congress. That was the signal for an influx of Pro-Slavery men from Missouri, and bands from the southern states, organized for the purpose of coming to Kansas, to carry the election in favor of slavery. The same thing occurred at the election for members of the Legislature. When this legislature met at Pawnee, the pro-slavery members were in majority and ousted most of the free state members, and moved the seat of government to Shawnee Mission, near the Missouri line, where, re-inforced by plenty of ardent spirits brought from Westport, four miles away, they enacted enough laws to fill a good sized book.

As this legislature was formed by an illegal election, its statutes were illegal. The legislature of 1859 repealed these laws, and after adjournment the members burned a copy of these bogus laws in the streets of Lawrence. The first Fort Scott Town Company was formed under these same "Bogus Statutes," August 30th, 1855, and being, of course, illegal, the organization came to naught, and the town was not incorporated. The trustees of this company were H. T. Wilson, A. Hornbeck, T. Dodge, R. G. Roberts, F. Demmitt, and T. Arnett.

Geo. A. Crawford, President of the later Town Company, came to Kansas from Washington, D. C. in the spring of 1857. While in Lawrence he and Norman Eddy, U. S. Commissioner for sale of Indian lands, met a party going to Fort Scott, and joined them. They had come west with the inten-

Old Goverment Guard House, Ft. Scott, Kan.

tion of forming a town company somewhere in the fast growing Kansas Territory. Fort Scott, from all reports, seemed a likely place for such an organization, so they hired a private conveyance drawn by a pair of mules, and came to the Fort. There were about 300 inhabitants living on the Plaza and just otuside. They proceeded at once to organize their company, which consisted of Geo. A. Crawford, President; G. W. Jones, Secretray; H. T. Wilson, Treasurer; D. W. Holbrook, W. R. Judson, E. S. Lowman, T. R. Blackburn and N. Eddy. They bought, conditionally, the claims of H. T. Wilson, S. A. Williams, G. W. Jones and N. E. Herson, 320 acres, and later 200 more on the east side. They took the claims, as before stated, conditionally for the U. S. Government had not yet acquired by treaty the land from the New York Indians on which the town stood, and so, could give no valid title. Nevertheless, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the town, Feb. 27th, 1860. Not until September of the same year, when the government signed the treaty, were the titles made legal. All these householders must have felt happy that September morning, when they could change the song they had been singing since 1853 "When I can read my title clear," to "I CAN read my title clear."

The Company donated two lots each to the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic and Methodist churches, which were then organized; to the county one block for a court house and jail, and the lots on which the houses stood, to the owners of the houses on the Plaza, and lots on the east and west side for schools. The property donated was worth about $57,000.00 at that time.

George A. Crawford was president of the company for twelve years.

The streets of the town, running north and south

were named after the members of the company, except Williams, which was named for S. A. Williams, one of the claim owners, and Bigler, for Joseph Bigler. The streets running east and west were named for trees, except Weir and Montgomery. The town limits were Lowman on the west, Little on the east, Sycamore on the north and Montgomery on the south. The old and later names follow:

1861.

Wall	was	Weir
First	„	Locust
Second	„	Birch
Third	„	Hickory
Fourth	„	Chestnut
Fifth	„	Orange
Sixth	„	Ash
Seventh	„	Montgomery

Scott Ave.	was	Scott Ave.
Main	„	Williams St
National Ave	„	Jones St.
Judson	„	Judson
Eddy	„	Eddy
Holbrook	„	Holbrook
Lowman	„	Lowman
Market	„	Bigler

MAYORS.

J. Ray (acting)	1860	J. S. Miller	1862
J. Ray	1861	G. A. Reynolds	1863
		G. Dimon	1864

Mrs. C. W. Goodlander has in her possession, the patent issued by the Government to Joseph Ray,

Mayor, for the site of Fort Scott, dated 1860. The original plat of the town can be seen at the Othick Abstract office.

BLOCK HOUSES

There were three of these block houses: Fort Blair, Fort Henning, and Fort Insley. They were built in 1862-63.

Fort Blair stood nearly at the intersection of what are now First St., and Scott Avenue. Mr. Wm. Smith (the first to build a residence outside the Plaza) bought it from the Government after the War, and had it moved to the rear of his lot, for a carpenter shop. It stood there, on the alley between Scott Avenue and Main St., until Dr. W. S. McDonald, in a true spirit of town patriotism, had it moved to his lots on the corner of National Avenue and First St., to preserve it and to prevent further decay. It is so placed that home people and strangers, too, can see it as a constant reminder of our historic days.

Fort Henning stood at the intersection of Second St. and National Avenue. When the Standard Oil Co. was digging, preparatory to putting up the filling station, they found the remains of a moat a key and some bullets. Mr. Ed Marble says he helped to level the embankment around the fort.

Fort Insley stood on the point back of the Plaza, where Pennimans' powder house now stands, and where the marker was placed by the ladies of the D. A. R.

These block houses were surrounded by an embankment, outside of which was a moat. A 24-pound cannon was within the enclosure. Truly the Government was for preparedness in those strenuous days.

THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE.

The "Old Block House," shattered and worn;
By time and wind racked and torn,
Many's the time it has sheltered well
From fall of bullet or storm of shell,
The soldier who pased his lonely beat
Or guarded him safe in his hasty retreat.

In time of war an outlying post,
Stormed at by cannon of opposing host;
Now its doors stand open wide,
Beyond its walls no enemy hide.

Those whom it guarded are passing from sight;
Time misses non in its onward flight.
But the "Old Block House' still stands guard
Bent in its age, battered and scarred.

—Mary L. Barlow.

FIRST CITY ELECTION

In pursuance of the Act incorporating Fort Scott as a town, the first election was held on the second Monday in March, 1860. W. R. Judson was elected Mayor, but failing to qualify, Joseph Ray became acting Mayor; Councilmen, H. T. Wilson. C. W. Blair, J. S. Redfield and Geo. Crawford; City Clerk, Wm. Gallagher; Recorder, Wm. Margrave; Marshal, R. Phillips; Assessor, J. S. Calkins; Treasurer, A. McDonald; Street Commissioner, A. R. Allison. The first official act of the council was to order a new fence placed around the Plaza.

One of the first official acts of Mayor Ray was to introduce Jim Lane, who was to make a speech from the porch of one of the Post barracks buildings. The Mayor became very much frustrated, and just as he started his speech, a mule began a very sonorous and prolonged bray, confusing Mr. Ray the more. Waiting patiently for the mule to bring his bray to an end, he said, "Mr. Mule, if you wish to monopolize the meeting, I think you are more suitable than I to introduce the honorable gent, so I will retire in your favor." He never lacked for words if the situation was humorous, but his tongue failed him if a set speech was required.

BANKS.

In 1860, J. C. Seymour and Co. organized a private bank in the Redfield building which stood where the Marble building now stands, and had an entrance on both Williams and Weir streets. In 1860 its fixtures and good will were bought by A. McDonald and Bros., and continued as a private bank in the same name, until 1868. In 1863, Mr. McDonald purchased a safe, the first to be brought

to Fort Scott. J. Dillon was the cashier. The bank was in the rear of the McDonald store, corner of Weir and Scott Avenue. The name was changed to the First National Bank of Fort Scott, in 1871, with B. P. McDonald, President and L. C. Nelson, Cashier.

The D. A. R. collection of pictures of "Old Fort Scott" gives a photograph of the McDonald bank.

WAR HAPPENINGS

This year saw Kansas triumphant. Even though she had been tried by the scorching winds of political conflict both at home and in the halls of Congress; though she had seen her fair prairies become the scenes of bloody struggles; though she had seen drouth deplete her population and devastate her farms; though she had seen starvation's gaunt form enter her homes; though she had seen half the Union arrayed against her, and great and strong men opposed to her policy, she had entered the Union with head up, banners flying, and "Per aspera" on her lips.

But now in spite of her triumph, her mettle was to be further tried and one of her staunchest supporters was the little town of Fort Scott. True to type, her young men left their plows, their shops, and their hard earned homes, to help uphold the hands of freedom, and their country, one and undivided. The Fort Scott "Democrat" then edited by Wm. Smith and his son, E. A. Smith, came out, Jan. 19th, 1861, with the announcement that "Hereafter all party politics would be abandoned and the Administration at Washington would be supported by the paper."

During the course of the year, all kinds of patriot-

ic demonstrations took place in the town, declaring for support of the Union. As late as March, the citizens of the town, as well as those of all the North, labored under the delusion that war could be averted. Even as radical a man as Jim Lane, advocated conservatism, in a speech made here at the invitation of the town. He said: "Keep your heads level, pursue your usual course in business, cultivate your crops, and forestall the horrors of war." He gave the same advice at a meeting held later at Barnesville. This meeting was made up of all factions and shades of politics called to devise plans of action, whereby all parties might be drawn together in one final effort. The firing on Fort Sumpter of course changed all this, and on April 24th, the largest demonstration Fort Scott ever had seen, and one to be still proud of, took place. Old feuds were forgotten, patriotic speeches were made, patriotic songs were sung, and the Plaza echoed with cheers for the Union. A rousing meeting was held at Barnesville March 20th, to form a working committee, to systematize as much as possible all preparation for raising troops in Linn and Bourbon Counties. The people of Kansas had a greater realization of the seriousness of the coming conflict than did the people of the North. The slavery question had been so long and so vividly before them that they issued no call for "ninety day" men. It was, "Boys get in for as long as Lincoln wants us; it took four years to save Kansas; what will it take, to save the whole country? We won't get started in ninety days."

At a meeting held on the evening of April 24th, composed of the representative men of the town, the decision was made to raise two companies The volunteering began at once and the quota completed and officers elected. The officers of the first company were Captain, C. W. Blair; first, second

and third lieutenants, A. R. Allison, R. L. Phillips and C. Bull. The officers of the second company were: Captain, C. Dimon; W. Gallagher and A. F. Bucking. Shortly these two companies were consolidated and started to Lawrence to be mustered into service. They called themselves the Frontier Guard.

Their service was short, but later most of them went into three years' service. Later, another company was raised and called Frontier Guard, No. 2. On July 4th, these two companies invited a company (cavalry) raised at Drywood, and one raised at Mill Creek, (infantry) to take part in a parade. They were escorted into town by the home companies where dinner was served by the ladies of the town. After dinner, gathered on the Plaza, Capt. John Hamilton drilled the cavalry, and E. A. Smith the infantry. Thus was Fort Scott started on the war path, a pretty good showing for a town of 500 inhabitants.

THE SIXTH KANSAS CAVALRY.

By this time, July 1861, war was getting uncomfortably close. The battle of Carthage aroused the people to the fact of their exposure all along the border, to raids from guerilla bands, for this border was entirely unprotected. The home guards were kept pretty busy in the immediate vicinity of the town.

After an appeal by the citizens Gen. Lyon, commander of the Military Department of the West, authorized W. L. Campbell and W. C. Ransom to recruit Home Guards of one hundred men. Soon two more companies were recruited, one of cavalry and one of infantry. These were augmented by a company recruited by L. R. Jewell from the Arcadia neighborhood. Still more troops were need-

ed and five more companies were recruited in August. These eight companies were at once organized into a regiment and on September 9th, an election for field officers was held, resulting in the following: Col. W. R. Judson, Lieut. Col. L. R. Jewell, Maj. W. Campbell, Adj. C. O. Judson, Quartermaster, G. G. Clark, Surgeon, J. S. Redfield. Later two more companies were added and the regiment was organized into a cavalry regiment. Companies A B C and D were recruited in Bourbon County and Captained by W. C. Ransom, W. S. Campbell and J. Grover. They camped at Fort Scott, most of them riding their own horses and without uniform. Uniforms are considered the outward and visible sign of the inward fighting spirit of a soldier, but out west the fighter is found fighting, uniform or no uniform.

This regiment can easily take its place beside the Elsworth Zouaves, the Blue Devils of France, and the Fighting 35th in the Argonne. No wonder Kansas is on the map with capital letters.

Gen. Lane, who, through some pull in politics had pursuaded the authorities at Washington to put him in command of the Kansas troops, ordered more troops to concentrate at Fort Scott, and made the town a military post and supply depot. Troops moved back and forth as they guarded the border and met the raiders in their maraudings through the eastern part of the state.

Parts of the 1st Kansas battery, the 3rd and 5th Kansas infantry and the 6th Kansas Cavalry were stationed in the town at this time.

Battle of Drywood.

On September 2, 1861, Gen. Price, who was in Missouri ready to raid southeastern Kansas with his burning, devastating bands, sent Gen. Rains, with a

detachment, over the border in this vicinity, and coming within a couple of miles of Fort Scott, captured a number of government mules that were corralled near the Tallman farm. About 500 cavalry and infantry under command of Col. Montgomery of the 3rd Kansas, started in pursuit and met them at Drywood where they had a lively skirmish until the ammunition of the Union men gave out; they then made a lively retreat to the town, which was guarded by the infantry stationed on the rise south and southeast of town. Mr. Goodlander, in his book, gives some amusing accounts of these home guards. The next day another attack was expected, but when night came and no enemy appeared, they all sought shelter from a raging storm in their own camp within the town.

This is the time that Gen. Lane ordered the entire force and all the inhabitants of Fort Scott to seek safety at Fort Lincoln, an improvised little fort he had erected about twelve miles north on the Osage river. They were to carry with them stores, ammunition, women and children. One company was left to guard the town, under command of Col. L. R. Jewell. It was at this time that Gen. Lane gave that noted order: "Guard the town until Price's army show themselves on the crest of the rise east of town, then apply the torch and make your retreat to Fort Lincoln." Mrs. Wm. Smith and Mrs. H. T. Wilson and Mrs. J. S. Miller refused to leave, preferring to take chances of another raid. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Wilson went over to Mrs. Smith's to see what she proposed doing, and all three women stayed at the Smith house, Col. Jewell sending soldiers to guard them. Other families went to the country and camped all night, S. A. Williams' family being one of them. This order has been often disputed by Gen. Lane's friends, but

Mrs. C. H. Haynes, A. H. Campbell, C. H. Osbun and P. Gorman all testify to this order. Their testimony is given in notes on page 231 of the 12th vol. of the State Historical Society Collection. The friends of Gen. Lane feel sure that the order was given in all good faith, with no malice, because he felt his force to be inadequate to defend the town—a headlong order given in a moment of excitement by an eccentric, excitable man. Col. Jewell's reply was as characteristic of him: "When Gen. Price begins his occupancy of the city, then your order will be obeyed." They had to get near enough for him "to see the whites of their eyes."

Gen. Price, not being cognizant of conditions in Fort Scott, ordered Gen. Rains to make a countermarch to Lexington, Missouri, and thus Fort Scott was saved.

1862.

In March of this year, the Confederates came into northwest Arkansas in greater force, thus menacing southeastern Kansas, and the military force at Fort Scott was augmented by the 1st, the 9th, 12th and 13th Wisconsin, and the 2nd Ohio cavalry, and 2nd Indiana battery. Such an incoming of troops stimulated business and put the little town of 500 inhabitants in a prosperous condition.

In May, Lieut. Strong of the 2nd Ohio cavalry, built a bridge across the Marmaton river to make it easier for the supply trains bringing stores to enter town. Shortly after, the bridge was washed away by a flood.

In June, Col. Jewell was appointed Post Commander. During the summer, C. W. Blair raised the 2nd Kansas battery. On July 15th, the first issue of the Monitor came out at Marmaton, under the editorship D. B. Emmert.

During this year, the soldiers all felt that they were becoming hardened veterans and could much better endure the hardships of forced marches and of camp life, to which was added a greater determination to keep their state a Free State, and their country a united country.

1863.

A movement, through the efforts of C. F. Drake and others, was started to bring the county seat back to Fort Scott, a very necessary step (so felt these men) if the town was ever to become the principal town of southeastern Kansas. The county seat had been moved to Marmaton in 1858, in order to get it further away from the Missouri border and the dangers of guerilla raiding into the state.

The session of the Legislature 1863 had passed a law, allowing an election to be held for the location of a county seat, on application to the County Court. An election was held in May of this year, for this relocation and Fort Scott won, over Centerville, Mapleton, and Fort Lincoln. On May 16th the County Commissioners met at Marmaton and a proclamation declaring Fort Scott to be the county seat was issued. The commissioners were T. W. Tallman, I. Ford and E. A. Toles. D. Cobb, County Clerk. The City Hall or court house as it was afterwards called, standing on the southeast corner of National Ave., and Second street, was built and offered to the county by the city, if the county seat was returned to Fort Scott. The cost of the building was $4,500. It was built by Goodlander and Allison. The upper room was used for Court and at other times for lectures, amusements and school.

The three block houses were built in this year, and the old Post hospital was again used for its original purpose.

The troops stationed in Fort Scott, in 1863, were Companies E, B, F, of the 12th Kansas infantry. They were camped on Holbrook street between Wall and Oak Streets. One of their duties was to guard the old burial ground and see that none of the graves were desecrated. While the troops were here they were notified that they might bring their families here, and that rations would be issued to them. Mr. Baseman's father, mother and two sisters came. The Government issued enough lumber to them to build a cabin, which stood near the camp of the 12th and Mrs. Baseman cooked for one of the messes.

The 9th Kansas Cavalry was also stationed here during this year, camping about where the Mo. Pac. shops now are. Blair's Battery (Second Kansas) was camped on Holbrook between Wall and First streets. The 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry's camp was on the Marmaton bottoms, between Wall and Oak streets. The three Pond boys were in this. The 1st and 2nd Kansas colored troops were camped on Buck Run, near Fifth street.

1864.

At a Democratic meeting in May of this year, in the City Hall, the following resolution was passed: "As a party we will vote for no man for President who is not pledged to devote all his powers to the suppression of the Rebellion, and to the maintenace of the Union."

In May, H. Taylor, a guerilla, made a raid on Drywood and committed several depredations. On his way out of the country, he stopped at the house of L. L. Ury, intending to take Joe, a son, who was a Union scout, prisoner. This farm was where Garland now stands. Taylor ordered the girls and Newt Ury, into the yard, preparatory to burning the house. Joe Ury knocked Taylor down. Taylor re-

gaining his feet, ordered his men to shoot. L. Ury, the father, who was standing near the house was struck, and so badly wounded that he died a short time later. Just after the shooting, Taylor saw a squad of soldiers led by George Pond, coming to the rescue (they belonged to a Wisconsin regiment camped nearby), and made his get-away in a hurry, failing to take Joe Ury with him.

PRICE'S RAID

To vary the monotony, Gen. Price made a second raid, in October, with a force of about 20,000 men. All troops then in eastern Kansas were ordered to take the field against him. The forces in northern Kansas met Price at Lexington, the Little Blue and the Big Blue, and were victorious at all three places. Price then retreated south along the border, fighting as he retreated, until he reached Mine Creek, near Pleasanton. There he met the Union troops, those from Fort Scott consisted of about 1,000, the 24th Regiment of State Militia, officers, Col. I. Stadden, Lieut. Col. J. Van Fossen, Major J. Ury, Surgeon B. F. Hepler. They had the wide prairie for a battle ground The engagement lasted several hours, the Union army capturing about 1,000 of Price's men, nine pieces of artillery and four generals: Marmaduke, Cabell, Slemmer and Graham. Through the movements of Gen. Blair's army Price was obliged to take a south and easterly course into Missouri. He made two stands in Bourbon County, one on the Little Osage, and the other on Shiloh Creek, losing two more pieces of artillery. Thus for the second time Fort Scott was saved from Price's army. Great was the rejoicing when the victorious army returned, for all had expected the raid to continue due south with Fort Scott as the objective.

In October, Joe Shelby made a raid into Bourbon County, plundering and killing as he went. The most ruthless and uncalled for murders and burnings occurred in the latter part of October, in a raid made by another band of guerillas, under Matthews and Courcy on Marmaton. Word was brought in of their approach and squads were sent out to guard the approaches, but the guerillas came into town, cross lots, avoiding the main approaches. They shot down H. Knowles, D. Brown, L. Chadwick, J. Stout, A. McGonogle and W. Hawkins. This was not war, but murder in its worst form. The stores of Aitkins and Knowles, Cobb & Jones, the house of Mrs. Schoen and the Methodist church were burned. An alarm was sent into Fort Scott, but even after a forced march the troops were too late to capture the guerillas.

These were the last of the raids into Bourbon County and Fort Scott and the people were at last free to follow the pursuits of peace and to live their lives in newer and brighter surroundings. These young soldiers had all come to Kansas to make a home and to own a bit of soil in a free state, and truly they fought the good fight with courage and true loyalty, their faces always to the foe, and may they rest in God's good keeping, and may their memory be always green in the hearts of their children and of their children's children. The women were always loyal and courageous, too, doing cheerfully their part, in this great struggle.

SUMMARY

1842.

May 30th, Capt. B. D. Moore, Surgeon J. Simpson, Lieut. W. Eustice and 120 men establised a camp on the point of the Plaza bluff and called it Camp Scott. The name was changed to Fort Scott, by order of the Government, in 1843.

1843.

Post buildings finished and troops moved into permanent quarters.

Col. H. T. Wilson arrived and bought a partnership in the Post sutler's store from J. A. Bugg.

1843--52.

A military post, and nothing of historical value happened.

1853.

Fort Scott abandoned as a military post in April. Two families were left here—Lieut. J. Hamilton's and H. T. Wilson's.

1855.

Few settlers had come in yet, except to the county.

May 16th, Post buildings, without land, sold at auction by Major Howe, for less than $5,000.00.

First election for congressmen held at the house of H. T. Wilson. Judges: H. T. Wilson, T. B. Arnett and W. Godfrey.

Fort Scott Hotel, (later Free State Hotel) opened in officers' quarters, corner of Marmaton and Blair Aves., by Thos. Arnett, May 30th.

First election for Territorial Council and House of Representatives.

Western Hotel opened in Post barracks, next the hospital building.

Bourbon County organized. Fort Scott named as county seat.

Fort Scott Town Company formed under "Bogus Statutes", never functioned, later declared illegal.

1854-55.

Arrivals 1854-55:-

T. B. Arnett	Wm. Margrave
F. Demint	J. Mitchell
T. Dodge	R. G. Roberts
E. Greenwood	J. J. Stewart
A. Hornbeck	E. Wiggin
S. A. Williams	

1856.

Fort Scott's most turbulent year—the border troubles occupying everyone's attention. Few immigrants came in and there was little or no improvements made. Everyone thought themselves lucky if they kept homes intact, and themselves from being shot at night.

The "Southern Democrat," first paper published in the town, put out two issues; a man by the name of Kline was editor.

Texas rangers visit the town.

1857.

Masonic lodge, Bourbon No. 8, was organized, October 19th. In 1859, the records showed 26 members. The officers, 1857-59, were: Grand Master, J. J. Fareley; Senior Warden, no name reported;

Junior Warden, J. L. Price; Treas., S. D. Gordon; Secretary, A. R. Allison; Senior Deacon, J. L. Ray; Junior Deacon, B. L. Riggins; Tyler, I. G. Harris; Bourbon Lodge No. 8 was consolidated with the Rising Sun Lodge, No. 46, in 1878. Rising Sun Lodge was organized May 19, 1865.

"A Committee of Vigilance" was formed, the five members being H. T. Wilson, B. Little, T. B. Arnett, G. A. Crawford and J. W. Head. They were to organize a Home Guard company to patrol the town at night, to aid civil authorities in the execution of warrants and all other legal processes, and to do general guard duty.

Petitions were sent to the Governor, asking that soldiers be sent to protect the citizens of the town and county from the frequent raids by the "Border Ruffians." Companies E and F of 1st U. S. Cavalry, under Capt. Sturgis were sent.

The Land Office was opened with E. Ransom, Receiver, and G. W. Clark (Fort Scott's evil genius) Register. Their first office was in the Post barracks on Marmaton Ave., afterwards in the Town Company's building on Bigler street.

Immigrants began coming into the town and county in large numbers.

"Squatter's Court" organized for this district, to try and get justice done to the claims of the Free State men. Judge Williams of the District Court, being pro-slavery, gave very one-sided decisions in cases tried before him.

Mapleton organized.

A Protective Society organized in the county.

First vote, on Lecompton Constitution in Bourbon County, stood: Constitution with slavery, 366; without slavery, 78. Free state men refusing to vote, knowing their votes would be thrown out.

1857.

Arrivals 1857:-

A. R. Allison
J. Andrick
T. Blackburn
A. M. Bills
E. S. Bowen
C. Bull
C. P. Bullock
J. S. Calkins
A. Campbell
W. T. Campbell
G. J. Clark
G. W. Clark
J. H. Couch
G. A. Crawford
O. Darling
C. Dimon
S. B. Farewell
W. M. Gallagher
S. B. Gordon
J. Harris
J. E. Jones
R. Kelsoe
W. I. Linn
A. McDonald
B. P. McDonald
A. J. Osbun
E. Ransom
J. Ray
J. N. Roach
J. S. Sims
E. A. Smith
I. Stadden
R. Stadden
J. G. Stuart
T. W. Tallman
J. Williams

1858.

First stage coach arrives from Kansas City, in April.

Jennison's Jayhawker raid.

Fort Scott Democrat established. First issue, Jan. 27th, E. Jones, editor.

Uniontown organized.

County seat moved to Marmaton on account of border troubles.

Well on the Plaza became contaminated and the drinking water question became serious. The spring at the foot of the bluff, back of the Plaza, was enlarged, and everybody was obliged to carry their drinking water up that steep incline.

First ball was given by W. T. Campbell. It was

to celebrate the formal opening of the Free State Hotel, and was attended by the fashion of the town.

Bowen and McDonald saw mill completed, the first manufactory.

The first building on Bigler St.

Border trouble begins again. The Marias des Cygne massacre was planned at the Pro-Slavery Hotel.

Attempt of Montgomery's men to burn the Pro-Slavery Hotel by running a load of burning hay against the side, but the sidings were of heavy oak lumber and nothing came of the attempt.

G. A. Crawford, Wm. Gallagher and C. Dimon were notified to leave town on pain of death, by a lot of border ruffians, G. W. Clark at the head.

Many Indians were still coming here to trade ponies, blankets, etc.

Montgomery raid, release of B. Rice and death of Marshal J. Little.

Arrivals:-

R. Blackett	C. H. Haynes
G. Dimon	E. Marble
C. F. Drake	D. Phillips
S. Eaton	Wm. Smith
C. W. Goodlander	J F. White

1859.

The Episcopal Church organized in September.

The Presbyterian Church organized in November.

First Fourth of July celebration a picnic and dance in the evening. Ice for the lemonade brought from the Marias des Cygnes at 10 cents per pound.

Coal hauled to Springfield, Mo., and traded for wheat, bushel for bushel.

H. Hartman built the first ice house.

First furniture store opened by McCauly and Williams.

First drug store was opened by D. Andricks on Williams St., two doors from northeast corner of Weir St.

First County Surveyor, Wm. Norway.

First dentist, Dr. H. S. Greeno.

Fort Scott "Democrat" revived July 14th under the editorship of Wm. Smith and son, E. A. Smith.

Militia organized three companies under J. Hamilton, A. McDonald and W. T. Campbell.

Arrivals:-

C. W. Blair	B. F. Hepler
J. Caldwell	W. R. Judson
J. Dillon	J. G Miller
W. Dorey	J. S. Redfield

BUSINESS 1859.

Lawyers - -	Ellison & Blair
	Wm. Margrave
	J. S. Sims
	C. P. Bullock
	R. Stadden
	L. A. McCord
	Williams Bros., M. & W.
Doctors - -	J. H. Couch
	A. M. Bills
	A. G. Osbun
	Redfield & Miller
Merchants -	H. T. Wilson
	Hill & Riggin
	G. A. Crawford & Co.
	Little & Son
	McDonald Bros.

Clothing - - J. S. Calkins

Groceries - - Malone

Contractors - C. W. Goodlander
Dennison & Waterhouse

Tailors - - - R. Blackett
D. Funk
P. Roscopi

Tinware - - C. F. Drake

Shoemaker- E. L. Marble

Harness - - F. D. Heuston

Drugs - - - D. Andrick
H. S. Greeno

Bakery and
Ice Cream - H. Hartman

Blacksmith - Wm. Dorey

Town
Company - - T. B. Blackburn
G. A. Crawford
N. Eddy
D. W. Holbrook
G. W. Jones
W. R. Judson
E. S. Lowman
D. H. Weir
H. T. Wilson

1860.

First City election was held second Monday in March.

Indian lands were opened for sale. They had

just been acquired by the Government, after the treaty with the New York Indians was ratified. These lands were surveyed, platted and entered at the Land Office in June, and a public sale was held, December 3rd. Gen. Harney, staff and 180 men were sent down by the Governor to preserve order during the sale.

School population, 300; county population, 6,102.

Fort Scott incorporated, February 27th. The Town Company had been organized in 1857, but the town had not been incorporated until this time. Mayor J. Ray received the patent for the site, 320 acres (later 200 more on the east side were added). Mrs. C. W. Goodlander has this patent in her possession.

Two companies were formed for home defense, under A. McDonald and C. W. Blair.

Corn sold for 50 cents per bushel.

First photograph gallery opened by J. Parker in a building on southeast corner of Weir and Williams streets.

First bank opened by J. C. Seymore, in the Redfield building, a two-story frame, which stood on Weir St., where the Marble Building now stands.

First hay scales set up by J. Ray and J. White, near the present site of the city scales.

Catholic church organized; Rev. J. F. Cunningham was the first priest.

Many trees planted along the streets and on the Plaza.

An immigrant train of 40 wagons (50 families), on their way to Oregon, passed through, over the Military Road. They had a drove of 500 sheep.

A dancing school was opened. A big New Year's ball was given. Printed invitations were issued, one of which is now in the possession of Mrs. C. W.

Goodlander. The guests danced till morning and then adjourned to the Wilder House for breakfast.

A. McDonald built a residence on corner of Williams and Locust Sts., the second to be built outside of the Plaza.

1861.

Second city election, J. Ray, Mayor.

Rains frequent and crops good.

Fort Scott Democrat had six columns on the firing on Fort Sumpter.

Fort Scott made a depot for army supplies. The Government rented the half-finished Episcopal Church for an arsenal.

First troops sent to Fort Scott, under Gen. Harney.

Depot established for receiving food and clothing for the drouth sufferers.

A. McDonald established the second bank.

Flag staff erected on the west side of Williams street near the junction with Bigler street.

City dug a well near the same junction. Two others were later dug, one near the junction of Scott Avenue and Locust Street, the other in front of the present Public Library site.

May 1st, two companies of Frontier Guards were formed, and later, Frontier Guards No. 2 was raised.

July 4th, these companies and one from Drywood and one from Mill Creek held a grand parade. Town had 500 inhabitants.

Home Guards raised. Sixth Cavalry organized.

Battle of Drywood fought.

Gen. Lane's order given to abandon the town, remove all stores to Fort Lincoln, and to burn the town, at the approach of Gen. Price's troops.

Gen. Raines' raid, and mule-stealing occurred.

1862.

The town forces augmented by Kansas, Wisconsin and Ohio troops.

A bridge built over the Marmaton River, by Lieut. Strong for the better convenience of bringing in army supplies; it was swept away by a flood, April 20th of this same year. After that there was no bridge over the river until 1871, when the present one was built by J. Heylmun, city engineer at that time.

Lieut.-Col. Jewell appointed Post Commander.

The 2nd Kansas Battery raised by C. W. Blair.

First issue of the Monitor at Marmaton, July 15th.

Fort Scott Bulletin first issued.

1863.

The county seat returned to Fort Scott.

The three block houses finished.

The first flour mill built by G. A. Crawford.

First sleighs appeared on the streets, home-made ones.

Miller Building erected, corner Williams and Weir Sts.

Telegraphic communication with Leavenworth opened, J. D. McCleverty operator.

City Hall finished and turned over to the county, to be used as a court house. Cost, $4,500.00.

Henry Baseman, William Beth and Patrick Gorman are the three soldiers who served in Fort Scott in 1863, left now, in 1921, on the G. A. R. roster.

1864.

Raid made into the county by the guerilla Taylor.

Louis Ury killed by these raiders.
Price's second raid made in October.
Joe Shelby's raiders also visited the vicinity.
The Marmaton massacre occurred.
Fort Scott had about 3,000 inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

A. R. ALLISON.

A. R. Allison arrived in Fort Scott in 1857, and soon after entered into partnership in the carpentry trade with C. W. Goodlander, and "had a finger" in most of the buildings erected outside of the Plaza in the early days. Later he entered the drug business with Dr. J. S. Redfield. He left a widow, now in Beloit, Kansas, and one son, Ernest, of Barnard, Kansas.

HENRY BASEMAN.

Mr. Baseman came in 1863 with the 12th Kansas Infantry and was here most of that year. It was two years later that he came here to live. Through him the compiler was able to give the exact location of the camps of the different troops stationed here in 1863. He gives an amusing account of a dinner served to him and others of his comrades as they stopped at Moneka, on a furlough to Leavenworth. Moneka was a settlement of vegetarians so they got no meat, something of a disappointment to a lot of hungry, young foot-weary soldiers. But they were willing to shorten their stop in the town, for they were horrified and much abashed to see the women in bloomers and were glad to hurry away.

Mr. Baseman has a wife and two daughters living. Mrs. Gene Othick of this city and Mrs. L. Schuley, of Kansas City, Kansas.

JACOB BAMBURGER.

Lieutenant Jacob Bamberger, wounded in the Confederate army, arrived in Fort Scott in the spring of 1864 from Charlotte, N. C. He purchased the frame business building located on the corner of Wall and Market streets, (the Calkins building) on the present site of the Bamberger Clothing store and opened a clothing store in November 1864. When first coming to Fort Scott he boarded with Mrs. Henry Ernich on Scott Avenue and later with Mrs. A. Graff on the Plaza.

WILLIAM BETH.

As Mr. Beth came to Fort Scott in the latter part of 1842, at the age of one year, he holds the palm as being the oldest living inhabitant of the Plaza. His father, R. Beth, belonged to the 2nd Dragoons, then stationed at Fort Leavenworth. They were ordered to Fort Scott, in 1842. Capt. Nathaniel Boone commanded the company and they were quartered in the barracks on the northwest side of the Plaza. After twenty-five years of service in the regular army he was discharged and at once pre-empted 320 acres of land, three miles east of Stotesbury, but at the opening of the Civil War, they moved back to Fort Scott, and Mr. Beth and a son joined the 6th Kansas, in which they served for four years. Mr. R. Beth and a son were buried in the old burial ground.

William Beth was sixteen at the time of the Montgomery raid, to release Ben Rice, and stood behind

the man who shot Mr. John Little. Mr. Beth is living in Fort Scott, hale and hearty, at eight-one years of age. He has the dates of the principal happenings in the old town, at his tongue's end. He has, at this time, nine living children.

GEN. C. W. BLAIR.

C. W. Blair came to Fort Scott in 1859, and formed a law partnership with A. Ellison. He was a man of great energy and made his presence felt at once, and during the time he lived here. Politically, he was a Free State Democrat, and, after the war broke out, a war Democrat. He was one of the first to answer the call for troops, by raising the first company in Fort Scott. He was Major, and was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in the 2nd Kansas Cavalry. He later raised a company which was named "Blair's Battery" (2nd Kansas Battery.) He was also breveted Brigadier General. He followed L. Jewell as Post Commander of Fort Scott, which position he held until the close of the war.

One of the officers' quarters on the Plaza, was bought by him and was occupied as his residence during his stay here. Blair Avenue was named for him.

J. CALDWELL.

Two wagons loaded with his family of seven, and his household goods, brought J. Caldwell to Fort Scott, December 12th, 1858. As there was no house to rent, he bought two lots and a log house, at what is now the corner of Little and Wall streets, from C. B. Wingfield, who was leaving for Texas. Mr. Caldwell proved up on a claim just east of these lots and went into farming.

He followed Mr. Wingfield as mail carrier over the five routes out of Fort Scott, viz: Osage Mission, Westpoint, Missouri; Crawford Seminary (Presbyterian Indian School,) Mapleton, and Marmaton. His son, Tom, then 12 years old, carried the mail to Osage Mission, with permission from Washington. Of course these mails were carried on horseback, the roads then not allowing it to be carried by wagon.

Mr. Caldwell left a son, Thomas, of this city, and a daughter, Mrs. J. Lambert, of Bakersfield, California.

J. S. CALKINS.

Mr. Calkins seems to have gone directly into business here, upon arrival from New York, in 1857, for he immediately built himself a frame store building on Bigler St.,near Weir. This business was somewhat varied, clothing, agent for a New York Commission firm, and agent for the American Tract and Bible Society. He supplied Bibles, hymn books and other books for the Sunday School, then held in the Post hospital on the Plaza. He with Mrs. A. McDonald and Mrs. Wm. Smith were the first members of the Presbyterian Church, when organized in 1859, and he was made an elder. He left Fort Scott soon after the war.

W. T. CAMPBELL.

In 1857, Mr. Campbell and his family started for Kansas in three covered wagons. He also brought with him a herd of blooded stock. They stopped at Leavenworth for three or four months, and later came on down to Barnesville. In January, a delegation went to Barnesville, to pursuade him to come

to Fort Scott and take charge of the Free State Hotel, which he did and soon after his arrival, gave an opening ball at the hotel. Amusements were few in those early days and a ball was quite an event. It was not long before he was appointed U. S. Marshal, an office that was nothing of a sinecure in those lawless times; as example, the trouble with Brockett, in this same hotel, during his proprietorship, spoken of elsewhere.

He pre-empted a homestead, where now is Athletic Park, and built his home there. When the war broke out, he organized a company which later made part of the famous 6th Cavalry. After the war, Mr. Campbell returned to his fruit farming. He died November 9th, 1877, on the land he homesteaded.

A. H. CAMPBELL.

A. H. Campbell came with his father. W. T. Campbell, in 1857, to Fort Scott, to do his part in blazing the trail to future prosperity for the little town, and, like the other young men, he put his whole energy into growing up with it; and, incidentally, doing all in his power to keep the town a little ahead, that he might have something to grow up to. Mr. Campbell was a member of the 6th Kansas Cavalry. He had a horse killed under him at Cane Hill, was taken prisoner and sent to Little Rock. There some resident asked the privilege of keeping him. Lieutenant Campbell asked him on his release why he was so kind to him. He replied that a nephew recognized him as a captor of his, the nephew, in an earlier skirmish. In the morning Lieut. Campbell, passing the squad of prisoners asked them if they had had any breakfast. On their reply in the negative, Lieut. Campbell said, "All right I will see that

you get some,"-cast your bread upon the waters.

One night while in Little Rock, his host asked Lieut. Campbell if he might put another person in his room for the night. He made a pallet on the floor and brought in, much to Lieut. Campbell's surprise, Quantrell. The recognition was mutual. Quantrell said: "If I had taken you prisoner, I would have had you shot." Lieut. Campbell said: "O, you are joking." Quantrell replied very emphatically, "Yes I would."

In 1863 Lieut. Campbell raised a company, which was joined to the 14th Kansas Cavalry. Later he was placed on Gen. Thayer's staff at Fort Smith, as assistant Inspector of the Frontier District. He was living at the time of his death on part of the land homesteaded by his father, and was carrying on his father's work, fruit farming.

Mr. Campbell and B. P. McDonald built a one-room house, about where the Berner Building now stands. They were to do the work, and C. W. Goodlander was to do the "bossing." Both of them were afraid to climb a ladder, Mr. Goodlander says he had to do most of the work, and they the "bossing." Wm. Smith lived in this house, while he was building his own house on Scott Avenue. Mr. Campbell's three children, Robert B., George, and Alberta, are now living in Fort Scott.

ALFRED COSTON.

Mr. Coston came first to Mound City, in 1859, with all his family and goods loaded in one one-horse and one two horse wagon. The drough making the claim he had pre-empted almost worthless, he came to Fort Scott the next year. One of the first things he found to do, was the plastering of Wm. Smith's house. He did any and everything he

could find to do, and succeeded so well that he was soon able to buy a home. At that time, he wrote to his brother that he thought, to be a good American one must own a bit of a home. While living near where the Frisco station now is a company of soldiers came in after a skirmish, tired and hungry. The townspeople undertook to satisfy their hunger, and minister to their comforts. Mrs. Coston baked biscuits for a squad, and Mrs. D. Bayless says she remembers hearing her mother say, "Now these are the last. I have baked up a whole sack of flour and there is the empty sack."

Five of Mr. Coston's children are now living: Porter, of Seattle; Dr. Wm. A., of Topeka; Mrs. D. Bayless, of Springfield, Mo.; Frank, of Aspin, Colo.; and Frederick, of Coffeyville, Kansas.

Dr. J. H. COUCH.

Dr. Couch, wife and two children, came here in 1857, accompanied by his father-in-law, J. Andrick, wife and four children. They came in two wagons and a carriage, from Wisconsin. D. Andrick, a son, opened the first drug store in town, in a small frame house, second door north from the northeast corner of Weir and Williams streets. The doctor and family first lived in the old Post barracks next the hospital. The first thing Mrs. Couch did, was to burn the bunks, a leftover from the old barrack days. She then proceeded to make beds on the floor, for the family. The doctor homesteaded 160 acres which covered in part Bridalveil Park, and put up, at first, a one-room log house near Potters Grove.

For a long time he and Dr. A. G. Osbun were the only physicians for miles around. Sometimes they rode as far as Nevada, Mo., to see a patient. During the Border Troubles, some of the turbulent element

OLD GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 1842. FORT SCOTT, KS

threatened "to get" Dr. Couch, but he went on visiting his patients in both factions, unafraid, as all these pioneer men were. During this time, any man who arrayed himself positively on either side, took his life in his hands.

Two daughters, Mrs. Maida Chapman and Mrs. V. Harkey, and one son, O. D. Couch, are still living.

G. A. CRAWFORD.

G. A. Crawford came west from Washington, D. C., in 1857, and at Lawrence met N. Eddy, D. H. Weir and E. W. Holbrook. All of these men were looking for a promising location for a town-site. Hearing of Fort Scott and the number of new arrivals since its abandonment as a fort, they concluded to visit the place. Finding it a "likely" place, they decided to form a Town Company and proceed to business. Mr. Crawford allied himself with the Free State party but made many and close friends among those who were from the south, and who were, of course, politically in sympathy with the south. Mr. Crawford's acquaintances were among the noted men of the country but he was as much at home in a squatter's cabin as in the center of Washington society; but his inclinations were for business and not politics, and the west offered a good field in that line.

He was, during his residence here, one of the leaders in keeping the town free as possible from the rougher elements of both parties, and upholding the hands of the conservative in both. He built the first flour mill in southern Kansas. Later he built a woolen mill for the manufacture of cloth, perhaps the first one west of the Mississippi River. Also, he built the first foundry and machine shop. In 1876, President Grant appointed him Commis-

sioner from Kansas to the Centennial Fair in Philadelphia. Losing his woolen mill and flour mill by fire, and suffering losses in his other ventures, during the hard times in the 70's, he concluded to go further west. He founded Grand Junction, Colo., and there retrieved his lost fortune. There he died Jan. 29, 1891. For more about this able man, see C. W. Goodlander's "Early Days of Fort Scott."

WILLIAM DOREY.

Mr. Dorey came to Pittsburg, Penn., by canal; from there to Kansas City by boat. His intention was to remain in Kansas City, but meeting Mr. Goodlander and Mr. McDonald, they both told him that there was great need of a blacksmith in the little town of Fort Scott. He then concluded to move down, and arrived here in 1859. His lot on which he built his blacksmith shop ran from the alley northwest of the junction of Bigler and Weir streets to a little past the middle of what is now the Y. M. C. A. Building. Shortly after Weir street was opened to the east. Before this, Locust (First) St. was the only street opened across Buck Run. When the street was opened, Mr. Dorey's shop faced Weir about where the Herbert paint shop is.

After his marriage to Miss Eunice Tincher he built a house on the same lot facing northwest. From their front door they could see the soldiers drilling on the Plaza. When the war opened, the Government requisitioned his shop, and during the rest of the war, he worked for the Government. In 1864, he moved into a house which stood where the Dorey duplex now stands. When they moved in, most of the window panes were shattered or cracked from the firing of the cannon in the block

house (Fort Henning) which stood on the corner of National Avenue and Second street. He left one son, C. Dorey, of this city.

C. F. DRAKE.

In 1858, a young man came into town on foot, dusty and worn. Liking the looks of the town, he decided to stay and open a tin shop. His only possessions were $100.00 in silver, a heavy gold chain given him by his brother, and a big silver watch. He was a slender, rather dapper-looking young man and the boys looked upon him as something of a tender-foot, until one day, he outdid the huskiest of them in holding an iron bar at arm's length. That feat gave him entrance into their circle of "the boys." There were two ways of "winning in" to society—money and muscle, and Mr. Drake took the latter way.

From the first, he worked to make this a good town; his ideas were sound and well-balanced—a man always to be depended upon. While on the school board, he was the means of having the Post hospital fitted up for school purposes. He introduced and pushed through the Legislature, the act allowing the location of a county seat by the vote of the people. He built the first cement works; was one of the men to establish the First National Bank, in fact, he was active in all forward movements for the betterment of the town. Mr. Drake lived in a small house that he had moved to his lot on Williams (Main) St., and where he later built the Drake Building. Mr. Drake left no children.

H. ERNICH.

H. Ernich, with his wife and one son, came in

1863. He entered the grocery business, upon his arrival, and also did contracting for the quartermaster's department of the army. His son, H. C. Ernich, is one of our prominent business men.

S. B. FAREWELL.

Mr. Farewell came here the same year that Richard Stadden came, and went into partnership with him, in both law office and the saw mill in Rockford Valley. He was the second County Attorney, 1861. He was the Grandfather of Mrs. O. A. Cheney, Sr.

WILLIAM GALLEGHER.

Mr. Gallegher was one of the early settlers, coming in 1857, and was one of Fort Scott's most active young men. He was post master, and while in office, moved the post office from the lobby of the Free State Hotel to the Town Company's building on Bigler St. It was while fixing these rooms for the office, that C. W. Goodlander earned $3.00 a day for ten days, and felt rich when pay day came around.

Mr. Gallegher gave five acres of land outside the town limits to the Catholic Church, the Town Company having given the same amount within these limits. He was a war democrat, and served his postmastership under President Buchanan.

C. W. GOODLANDER.

The year 1858, that brought C. W. Goodlander to Fort Scott, was one long to be remembered by the early residents. It marked the beginning of stage travel between Kansas City and Fort Scott, and Mr.

Goodlander was one of the first passengers landed at the Free State Hotel, by that route. We, in this day of fast travel by rail, etc., can hardly conceive of what an event it was in this little town of southeastern Kansas; it opened the outside world to the people, and put them ahead twenty-five years. Letters came from "back home" three times a week, newspapers were only three days old. Fort Scott must have felt herself in the seventh heaven. I wonder if any one of us would like to take that trip as Mr. Goodlander describes it in his "Early Days of Fort Scott."

Right here, we Fort Scotters, have never been grateful enough for his little book. Written in a happy-go-lucky style, (very typical of its author) it puts one right back into the atmosphere of the old town; it shows us the nerve and push of all those young men, whom we later knew as staid and dignified business men.

His Trip.

He started from the stage office in Kansas City, drove along Main St., to 13th St., then cross-lots to Grand Avenue, on to Westport, thence to Shawnee. There they must have crossed the river at Grinter's Ferry, thence over the prairie to Squiresville, where they stopped for a dinner of salt pork, beans, dried apples and coffee. Then on to Osawatomie, where they stayed over night. Next morning they started early and reached Moneka, in time for another dinner, this time all of vegetables, as this was a vegetarian community. Then on to Fort Scott, crossing the Marmaton River at the Military Ford. When the stage drew up in front of the hotel, everyone was out to see the new arrivals and the wonderful stage that brought them.

Mr. Goodlander did almost any kind of work at first, but mostly in the carpentry line. Soon, he was able to build himself a shop, and to branch out as a contractor. From then on, he had a hand in most of the buildings erected in the next few years. The three most notable ones were a house for A. McDonald on the corner of Williams and Locust streets, the Presbyterian church, and the City Hall. He was interested and identified in many of the business undertakings, and later became one of our leading financiers. In 1901, Mr. Goodlander, among the many other things he did for the improvement of the town, gave the east half of the house in which the Wilson family had lived ever since Mr. Wilson had bought it at Government sale in 1855, to the trustees of the "Children's Home" for their use. The following year, an entertainment was given from which $1,000.00 were realized and the west half of the building was purchased, thus giving the children a large roomy home. The Home is non-sectarian, and is supported by an appropriation from the state, and monthly donations from the merchants, and others of the town. Their charter is dated January 17, 1903.

His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodlander, was the second child born on the Plaza. She has always been an active worker in the D. A. R.'s and in everything pertaining to the history of the town. The compiler is indebted to her for much of the material in this little book, giving locations, and for illuminating incidents in the early life of the community, and much other help.

CAPT. JOHN HAMILTON.

In 1842, Serg. Hamilton, of the 1st U. S. Dragoons, then stationed at Fort Wayne, Cherokee Nation,

(Arkansas) came with a contingent of one hundred and twenty men and three officers in search of a location for a cantonment to be placed on the newly surveyed Military Road running from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Gibson. The contingent left Fort Wayne May 26, 1842, under the command of Capt. B. D. Moore, and reached a point just across the Missouri border, and camped for the night on Col. Wm. Douglas' farm. Next morning the officers mounted their horses, and, guided by Col Douglas, came to view the ideal spot for a cantonment, as described to them the evening before, by the Colonel.

The little company was marched over, and pitched camp at once, May 30, 1842, on the "ideal spot," the point of the Plaza. Capt. Moore and the other officers left at once to bring two more companies of 1st Dragoons, (likely stationed at Fort Leavenworth) to assist in building the cantonment. They left Serg. Hamilton in charge. On Capt. Moore's return he assumed command of the Post. The second commandant was Major Wm. M. Graham. The honor of felling the first tree for their log barracks, fell to Serg. Hamilton. He superintended the erection of the permanent buildings also, completed in 1843. At this time the name was changed from Camp Scott to Fort Scott.

Later, Serg. Hamilton was ordered to Jassup, La. On the expiration of his term of service, 1855, he returned, to reside permanently in Fort Scott. In 1859, he was made captain of the first company of militia that was raised during the "Border Trouble." In 1865, he moved to Sheridan Township, Crawford county, Kansas, and was sent from there to the Legislature in 1868. He died in Independence, Kansas, February 26, 1876.

C. H. HAYNES.

C. H. Haynes and family came to Fort Scott in 1858. His first interest was in the saw mill at the foot of Birch street, which he later moved to the north bank of the Marmaton River. Later he engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued till his death. Farming also attracted him, later in life, though he continued to reside in town, running the farm on the shares.

MRS. C. H. HAYNES.

Mrs. Haynes and her husband started from Ohio, to make a home for themselves in southwest Missouri, but while stopping at Springfield, Mo., they witnessed a public auction of slaves. They at once decided to go on to Kansas, where there was more likelihood of finding a state free from the incubus of slavery. They were overjoyed at their first sight of the Plaza, and thankful that they had changed their minds and come further west. At a meeting held the evening after their arrival, "noses were counted" and it was found that there was an equal number of Free State and Pro-Slavery men in the town. There were only 150 people in Fort Scott at that time.

Their first home was an unfinished frame house on the corner of Bigler St. and Lincoln Avenue, with no windows, doors or chimney, and they had to put the cook stove in the yard. Mr. Haynes had to hold an umbrella over the stove to protect the cooking food when it rained. They heard of a box of glass that could be had at Osage Mission, and sent for it. All the glass was too large, and had to be cut down. Later they moved to a log house on the east side of Buck Run, near what is now First and Mar-

grave streets. Mrs. A. Campbell tells of a time when Mr. and Mrs. Haynes and the baby were all sick with malaria. It had been arranged that if neither of them was able to be up, they were to hang out a signal, a white cloth, which would be seen from the Smith home on Scott Avenue, and some of them would go over and assist them. Mrs. Campbell, then so small that she had to stand on a stool to work at the table, would go over and wash dishes and help with the baby. In those days neighbors were neighbors in deed as well as in propinquity. At one time Mrs. Haynes was in bed too ill to move about the room, she saw a rattlesnake in the chinks of the wall, but much to her relief it decided to come no further, and turned and crawled away.

Mrs. Haynes taught one of the first schools in an upstairs room of the Calkins building on Bigler St. There was just a pathway leading from her house through the brush to the Plaza and Bigler St. Mrs. Haynes had come from a family where books were plentiful, and intellectual pursuits were a matter of course, and she continued to be interested in all things pertaining to education. She was one of the organizers of the first club in the city. Being as enthusiastic in her church work, she was one of the first members of the Episcopal Church, and often acted as lay-reader, when no rector was in charge, and thus kept the interest in the church and Sunday School from lagging.

Two daughters, Mrs. Redd, of California, and Mrs. B. Phillips of Springfield, Mo., are living.

LIEUT. COL. L. R. JEWELL.

Colonel Jewell came to Kansas, settling on a claim near Arcadia and began his farm life in 1859. His plans for a large colonization on these claims came

to naught when the Civil war broke out and absorbed all of his attention. He was elected captain of Co. D of the Frontier Battalion in 1861. In August he was mustered into service as Lieut. Col. of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, then stationed at Fort Scott.

It was while commanding the Sixth Kansas Cavalry after the Drywood skirmish that Gen. J. Lane, leaving him in command of Fort Scott, gave him the order to burn the town. Colonel Jewell's reply was very characteristic of him. He said: "When General Price begins the occupancy of the town, it shall be burned."

During the winter of 1861-62 the Sixth maintained their headquarters in the town. In the spring the Sixth Kansas Cavalry took part in the Baxter Springs, Grand River, Fort Gibson, and Tahlequah campaigns.

In November the Sixth took part in the Cane Hill battle. Near the close of the day, General Blunt called for volunteer officers to lead a cavalry charge. Colonel Jewell promptly responded. They captured the battery but for want of infantry support, the enemy recaptured it. It was then that the Colonel had his horse shot from under him and was mortally wounded and taken prisoner.

He died November 30th, 1862, and his remains were buried in the National cemetery, with all military honors. In 1903 they were removed to the Arcadia cemetery.

B. LITTLE.

The year after Fort Scott was abandoned as a government post, B. Little decided to add himself and family to the then very small town. He came in November, 1854. Just across Marmaton Avenue

from the Free State Hotel where the H. R. Roberts cottage now stands, was a long frame house built for quartermaster's stores, and used in 1854 for a store, owned by a Kansas City firm, and run by a man by the name of Myers. Mr. Little bought out the store soon after his arrival, paying $1,200.00. A few days after the purchase, Myers gave out that the purchase money had been stolen from him, while he was at a dance at the Free State Hotel. When asked by Mr. Little, whether he knew who stole it, Myers replied, "Yes." naming a man, Jones, a blacksmith, and showed Little the tracks in the snow. Jones had been past that place, to get his washing from a cabin nearby. Myers persuaded some of his friends to take Jones out and string him up to make him confess. Jones reiterated his denial of the theft. The third time the men started to run him up, John Little took out his pistol and said: "The first man who touches Jones, I will shoot dead. He never stole that money, I am convinced." Little wrote to the Kansas City owner of the store about the theft and asked him to send an officer to meet this Myers and search him. He, Myers, was leaving with his wife, and they could be intercepted on the Military Road. This was done, and the money was found, sewed up in Mrs. Myer's quilted petticoat.

Mr. Little continued in this store until the war broke out, when he moved back to Alabama where he died. It was in this store that John Little, a son, was killed at the time of the Rice trouble, as told under the caption, "Border Troubles." John Little was the first U. S. Marshall

Mrs. Mary Brumley, a daughter of B. Little, was just buried in Fort Scott, aged 82 years.

J. G. MILLER.

Mr. Miller had made a visit here in 1858, and finding Fort Scott all that was to be desired, decided to come back, make a home, and start in business. The fall of the next year, 1859, saw his project realized. He first lived in one of the officer's quarters on the Plaza. In 1863, he put up the Miller Block, corner of Williams and Weir Sts. This was then considered one of the finest business houses in the state. He was a member of the Legislature in 1863. His ideas on temperance were very strong and he would often stand on the street corner and give a talk on the subject. It took considerable courage in those days to take such a stand. Once while talking to rather a rougher group than usual, they threatened to hang him, indeed starting off with him, when some of the more conservative element interferred.

His wife, Sarah, was probably the fourth member of the Presbyterian Church, as she came here in September and the church was organized in November, and she joined a few months after. She was active with Mrs. A. McDonald and Mrs. Wm. Smith in the organization of the Union Sunday School. She would go after the children and bring them to the Sunday School room in the Post hospital to make sure of their attendance.

Two children, Mary, and Charles F., are now residents of Fort Scott.

J. S. MILLER.

1860 was the date of arrival of Mr. Miller, and his family of seven. A house on Williams St., about where the Liepman Clothing store now stands was their first home. He went at once into the hardware business, opening a store on Bigler street. He was

at one time mayor of the town.

His daughter, Mrs. Ella Henderson, of Pendleton, Oregon, and a step daughter, Mrs. Anna E. Baldwin, of this city, are still living.

A. McDONALD.

A. McDonald was probably, with the exception of H. T. Wilson, the most prominent business man of early Fort Scott. One of his earliest ventures, was to build his own store building, a long frame structure, running from Scott Avenue back to the alley. One room faced Scott Avenue, the other faced Weir Street. In the Scott Avenue room he opened a general store, in the other a bank. He did freighting in connection with his mercantile business. The "McDonald Bank" was later organized as the "First National Bank." He built the second residence to be erected outside the Plaza, corner of Williams and Locust Sts. Mr. McDonald went from here to Little Rock, Ark., in 1867. Later he was congressman from that state.

B. P. McDONALD.

B. P. McDonald was only seventeen when he came with his two brothers, A. and J. McDonald, to Fort Scott to try his fortune and to grow up with the country. He took up a timber claim at once, selling the logs to the saw mill where he worked part of the time. The lumber business proved profitable and he was soon able to get into the mercantile business with his brother, and was associated with him in the second bank that was formed. He was also interested in railroad promotion and building and followed that line in his later years. He was connected with a railroad in connection with Fort

Scott, but later sold it to the Fort Scott and Gulf Rairoad. He served in most of the companies raised for the protection of the town during the border troubles, and later during the Civil War.

His marriage to Miss Emma Johnson, and that of Miss Anna Johnson to Mr. C. Judson were the first weddings to take place among the prominent people of the community. As they wanted to be married by a minister and as there was none here at that time, they , with J. Ray and Miss Sallie Williams Allison, drove over to Squire Redfield's (about 12 miles east) and were married by Dr. Mellick. Mr. McDonald left three sons, now living: Charles and Benjamin, of Kansas City, and William, of Cleburne, Texas.

JOHN McDONALD.

J. McDonald came to Fort Scott with his two brothers in 1857, but remained only a short time, returning to St. Louis, to a farm of an uncle.

Later, he bought a farm near there, but sold it and came to Fort Scott in 1864, and went into the cattle business. In 1865, he bought the house on the corner of Williams and Hickory Sts., where his daughter, Miss Fannie McDonald still lives. The front rooms and hall were added later.

He was mayor of this city, in 1868. He left two daughters, Mrs. Jas. Moulton and Miss Fannie, both residents of this city.

E. L. MARBLE.

Mr. Marble's coming to Fort Scott is described under the heading "Modes of Travel." Mr. Marble still makes this city his home, as do his two sons, Frank and George, and his daughter, Alice W. Mar-

ble. George W. Marble is and has been for a number of years, editor and owner of the Fort Scott Tribune. One son, Edward, lives in Oklahoma.

JUDGE WILLIAM MARGRAVE.

Judge Margrave came to Fort Scott, November 7, 1854. He was appointed Justice of the Peace, by Gov. A. H. Reeder—the first appointment issued in the Territory of Kansas. He died, September 29, 1904. Had he lived until December, he would have held the office for fifty consecutive years. In his capacity, he administered justice impartially and unafraid, but the decisions were always prompted by a kind heart and much human sympathy. At one time he held four offices—Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Court, Probate Judge and Police Judge. These offices sought him and not he the office. He seemed peculiarly fitted to fill such offices and the growing town has well appreciated his services.

He lived first, in a log house that stood near the Plaza School, one of the original houses built as temporary quarters by the soldiers, when they came in 1842. This house was the only one not burned when the soldiers moved into their permanent quarters on the Plaza. Mrs. E. J. Rollings of this city was born in that house. The Judge later bought the Free State Hotel and lived there until his death. Mrs. Rollings has the parlor furniture of the hotel, acquired with the house. The furniture consists of a walnut tete-a-tete, a rocking chair, and six smaller chairs.

Two daughters, Mrs. E. J. Rollings of this city, and Mrs. M. F. Gregg, of Wichita, Kansas, are still living.

R. H. MOFFETT.

R. H. Moffett came, with his mother, to Kansas

City from Ohio, in 1859, and in the spring of 1860 came on down to Fort Scott. He homesteaded a farm eight miles northeast of town where he lived until his death in April, 1919. He enlisted in 1861 in Campany B, 6th Kansas Cavalry and served during the war.

The four children now living are: W. W. Moffett, Jesse, and Mrs. A. West, of Fort Scott, and J. A. Moffett, of Fulton, Kansas.

A. J. OSBUN.

Dr. Osbun, while on a visit to Gov. Shannon, his brother-in-law, at Topeka, came down to Fort Scott to visit Judge Williams, and liking the looks of the little village, consisting then of the buildings around the Plaza, concluded to come back the next spring and make a home. When he came, in the spring of 1858, two sons, Samuel and Charles, came with him. The next year, his dauhter, Sallie, and a son, Albert, came; and in 1860, Mrs. Osbun, a daughter, Fannie, and a son, William, joined him. He bought a claim of 160 acres from a squatter, on which the family are still living. He also took up a claim on Drywood and later bought the farm, now the Glen Campbell farm, adjoining the home place. He practiced medicine, besides the farming, as his boys were large enough to help with the latter.

Dr. Osbun died in 1862. Four children are now living: Sallie and William of the home place, Samuel of Garden City, Kansas, and Mrs. Fannie Garrett of Salt Lake, Utah.

HOMER POND.

Homer Pond came here in 1862 with the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, in which were also his two brothers.

He was here during the rest of the war and on being mustered out, a lieutenant, remained in Fort Scott. He went into a saw mill with J. Ury, down on Drywood, later going into other business. He was post master in 1891. His widow and one son, Elmer, live in Muskogee, Okla., a daughter, Mrs. Barsfield, in Kansas City, Mo.; William, in Wichita, Kansas; and Charles in Peoria, Ill.

GEORGE F. POND.

In 1862, the three Pond brothers, J. B., Homer W., and George F., came here with the Third Wisconsin Cavalry. J. B. was mustered in as captain, and mustered out as major. Homer, as sergeant, and discharged as lieutenant. George preferred the varied life of a scout and of course missed promotion. He often rode from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson, 175 miles, carrying his own provisions, there being no place between the two forts where he could get supplies of any kind.

It was he and his comrades who saw the 19 Union prisoners that H. Taylor, the bushwhacker, held while trying to rob and burn L. L. Ury's house on Drywood. Taylor, seeing these scouts coming up, abandoned his prisoners and fled, but not before he had fatally wounded Mr. Ury. Mr. Pond and his two comrades were publicly cited for bravery by General Blair. His children are: Mrs. Dr. Powell, Sacramento, Calif.; Mrs. E. A. Farrington, Barstow, Calif.; Mrs. J. Lynn, San Pedro, Calif.; Herbert, Fresno, Calif.; Dr. Gene, of Kansas City, Mo. His widow and son, Frank live in Fort Scott.

JOSEPH RAY.

Mr. Ray first saw Fort Scott, in 1857, a little vil-

lage built around the four sides of a square. He must have been somewhat astonished to see, not ordinary log-cabins, incident to a far-western town, but large substantial two-story houses, fronted with wide balconies, and facing a grassy square.

He was the first Mayor of the town, and to him, as Mayor, in 1860, was sent the land-patent for Fort Scott. This patent was signed by Abraham Lincoln. When first here, he clerked for H. T. Wilson, and later Mr. Wilson took him and S. B. Gordon into partnership. Their store was on Bigler street, and the firm was known as Wilson, Gordon & Ray. These two young men were twins, as to age, and were close friends till Mr. Ray's death in 1869. After his marriage with Virginia Wilson, daughter of his partner, he built a house on the lot where the Masonic Temple now stands.

DR. J. S. REDFIELD.

Dr. J. S. Redfield came here with his wife and one daughter in 1859. Soon after his coming he built a two-story frame house on the lot where the Marble building now stands. In the front room of this building he opened the third drug store and settled his family on the second floor. He began the practice of medicine, the drug store being a side line. Later he bought the house at the corner of Third and Main streets, in which he died and where his wife lived until she died in 1916. There is an adopted son still living.

WILLIAM SMITH.

With his wife and two children, Mr. Smith left Lockhaven, Pa., in May, 1858, for their long journey to the then Territory of Kansas. They came by

rail to Pittsburgh, Pa., from there down the Ohio, and up the Missouri rivers by boat to Kansas City, and by stage from there to Fort Scott. They saw a familiar, welcoming face, when they stepped from the stage in front of the Free State Hotel, that of E. A. Smith, their son, who had come the year before.

Mr Smith and son edited the Fort Scott "Democrat" and continued the editorship until the breaking out of the Civil War. It was at that time that the announcement was made that "Hereafter all party politics would be dropped and the paper devoted to the upholding of the administration at Washington."

When the Smiths first came, they lived in the one-room house on Williams street, built by A. Campbell and B. P. McDonald. Afterwards, Mr. Smith built the first house outside of the Plaza, on the corner of Locust and Scott Avenue, doing the work himself. As they could find no one to do the plastering, they put their carpents, which they had brought with them, on the walls instead of the floors, and thus were enabled to live with comparative comfort throughout the winter. Mr. A. Coston coming the next summer, plastered the house for Mr. Smith. The winter, 1859-60, was a warm one. Mrs. A. Campbell, nee Smith, says they ate Christmas dinner with the doors and windows open.

After the war, Mr. Smith bought from the Government, the block house, Fort Blair, and moved it onto the rear of his lot, for a carpenter shop, where it stood until Dr. W. S. McDonald (who is much interested in everything connected with the earlier days) in the true spirt of patriotism, had it moved to his lots on National Avenue, to preserve it to the town. The other two forts had been allowed to go to rack and ruin. They were so intimately connected with the defense of Fort Scott during the Civil War, this remaining one should be preserved for

all time, and we should all be very grateful to Dr. McDonald for his foresight in having it preserved.

Mr. Smith held positions of trust, and was among the workers who foresaw the importance of the town, and worked hard for its upbuilding.

MRS. WM. SMITH.

Mrs. Jane Smith, lovingly known by all the town as Aunt Jane, was as good and devoted worker in her church and all the things pertaining to the moral religious and social upgrowth of the town, as was her husband along his special lines, and loyally and ably supported him, as did all the women of this little community. Her sobriquet of Aunt Jane tells worlds in her favor. Mrs. Smith was one of the three organizers of the Presbyterian Church.

E. A. SMITH.

Mr. Smith reached Fort Scott in 1857, nearly a year before his father, Wm. Smith, came. He was a civil engineer and had just finished surveying a railroad in Wisconsin. Almost his first work here was with the Town Company, laying out the townsite. July 14, 1859, with his father, he began the editorship of the Fort Scott "Democrat," and continued until the summer of 1861, when he entered the Frontier Guards. It was at this time that the name of the paper was changed to "The Western Volunteer." Enlisting in the army, he served on Gen. J. Lane's staff, and was later Captain of the 2nd Kansas Battery, raised by C. W. Blair in 1862. He continued in the army until the close of the war, after which he took up engineering again. In 1873 he went to California, where he died in San Bernardino, in 1902.

I. STADDEN.

With his father, Richard Stadden, he came to Fort Scott in 1857 . The father served in the Mexican War, and I. Stadden, being then 12 years old enlisted in the same regiment, 2nd Ohio. He was appointed drum-major ,and served under Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to City of Mexico. After coming to Fort Scott, R. Stadden and S. B. Farewell opened a law office and also operated a saw mill in Rockford Valley. R. Stadden was county surveyor 1860-64.

After the war broke out, I. Stadden enlisted in the Home Guards and was later in the 6th Kansas Cavalry as lieutenant. At the time of Price's raid, he raised a regiment, 24th Kansas Militia, being appointed Colonel of this regiment. At the close of the war, he went into the retail grocery business and later into the wholesale business. He was mayor in 1864. Of his three children, Leo, Lillian and Nellie (Mrs. L. Hart) Lillian, (Mrs. Wm. Prager) is the only one living and she still resides in this city.

J. J. STEWART.

In 1856, J. J. Stewart came here and took up a claim on Mill Creek. He belonged to the famous 6th Kansas Cavalry, and later raised a company, which he led through the Price raid. After the war, he represented Mill Creek district in the Kansas Legislature. Later, while county treasurer, he moved to Fort Scott and was interested in the State Bank. His three children, now living, are: Mrs. J. S. Turley, of this city; Mrs. Fronia Harley, of Portland, Ore.; and Mrs. Emma Dunkerton, of Bronson, Kansas.

J. G. STUART.

When Mr. Stuart came to Fort Scott, in 1857, the

Plaza constituted the town, the only house outside that place being Fort Roach, a log house which stood on what is now National Avenue, near the corner of First street.

Mr. Stuart built the first wagon shop. It was of walnut lumber, which he cut on his farm. He had taken up a claim before this, to which he returned after giving up the wagon shop, in 1862. Stuart's dam is on this claim. It was he, who swam across the Marmaton River, on a mule, when the river was running bankful, to get the mail. The carrier had brought the mail from Balltown, Bates county, Mo., the nearest post office, and was unable to bring it across the river, so Mr. Stuart volunteered to go after it. During the war, Mr. Stuart was engaged in contracting for the government for the Commissary Department. He followed John Little as Deputy U. S. Marshal, and was Mayor of the city, in 1873.

Mr. Stuart built the house that stands on the southwest corner of Main and Second sts., in 1861. Four of his children are now living: J. E., of this city; Charles, of Rapid City, S. D.; Frank, of Casper, Wyo.; and Mrs. G. Erway, of Chadron.

JOHN WARNEKE.

John Warneke's father belonged to the company that came here in 1842 from Fort Wayne. He was a stone mason and worked on the foundations of the government houses.

He brought his wife to the fort and as no women were allowed to live in the barracks, he was permitted to put up a tent and his son John was born in the tent, 1849. Mr. Warneke lives now in Pleasanton.

E. WIGGIN.

Mr. Wiggin passed away February 2, 1918, at the

age of 97. A year before his death he was as straight as an arrow, and did not look his years. His experience in the U. S. Army accounted for his erect carriage, and fine physique. He was with the Government surveying party sent out to survey and establish the boundaries of Kansas. Stopping here after he was mustered out, 1854, he thought Fort Scott a good place to locate, so stayed. When he was married, there was not a house to be had except a log "cabin" (as he expressed it,) the windows of which were still in the making; but they moved in and made the best of it. They carried all their water from a spring about where Tenth street now is, or from the spring on the slope of the Plaza.

He left five children, one of whom, Charles, lives on a farm just north of town.

J. WILLIAMS.

In 1857, Judge Williams was appointed Associate Justice of the Territorial Court, and sent to Fort Scott. His family consisted of wife and four sons. He was transferred to Memphis, Tenn., but during his last days returned to Fort Scott, where he died at the home of his son, K. Williams. Judge Williams was something of a musician. With a fife he led the first Frontier Guards as far as Military Ford, on their way to Wyandotte, a bass drum adding a second to his efforts at martial music. He also played the fife for the first companies raised here, when they gathered for 4th of July parade, and drill in 1861.

S. A. WILLIAMS.

The subject of this sketch came to Fort Scott in May, 1855. His conveyance for family and house-

hold goods was a wagon, drawn by an ox-team. He had visited the town a month or two before, and had bought one of the officer's quarters on the Plaza. The year of his coming, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature from Bourbon County and was also elected by the Legislature, the first Probate Judge. In 1857, he was appointed Clerk of the U. S. District Court and served in that capacity as long as Kansas was a territory. He was incorporator in the first Town Company. About 1861, he moved to Leavenworth, and entered military service from there, but later came back to Fort Scott.

His was one of the claims bought by the Town Company for the site of Fort Scott, and Williams (Main) street was named for him. He helped to form the Odd Fellow's Lodge, in 1866, and was the first presiding officer. He was president of the Osage Mission Town Company. Before coming to this town, he had joined the Doniphan Expedition, and with this company, made that famous march. Four of his children are now living: Mrs. A. R. Allison, and Charles, of Beloit, Kansas; John, of Colorado; and Mrs. George Dulany, Hannibal, Mo.

H. T. WILSON.

Col. Hiero T. Wilson came to Fort Scott, Sept. 13, 1843, from Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, where he had been in business as post sutler since 1834. He bought an interest in the sutler's store here for $5,000.00, from J. Bugg, sole owner. Fort Gibson was then the only large fort south of Fort Leavenworth; a full regiment of U. S. Infantry was stationed there and it was the western terminus of the Military Road. This road branched at Fort Scott, running west to Fort Gibson, and east to Fort Coffee, Arkansas. In an account, written for his children

of his coming to Fort Scott, he says: "I found the officers and men quartered in one-story log houses, the chinks stopped with mud, the roofs of 3-foot clapboards, puncheon floors. They were all busy preparing to build permanent quarters." These temporary houses were back of the Plaza near where the Plaza school now stands. The Post was commanded by Maj. W. H. Graham.

Col. Wilson had his bachelor quarters in a log house just across the ravine from the sutler's store. This establishment was presided over by his negro man who saw that he did not suffer for any of the luxuries that this frontier post could supply. Col. Wilson says: "The post was a pleasant place, and the officers' families, though few, were sociable and neighborly."

Mrs. Wilson came to the Post, as a bride, in September, 1847. Col. Wilson had made her acquaintance at one of his stopping places in Missouri, on his way to Philadelphia to buy supplies for his store. After the soldiers left the fort, it was some time before there was a dentist nearer than Fort Leavenworth, or St. Louis. Mrs. Wilson, at one time, was suffering with what the doctor called "tic doloreaux," (neuralgia) and was advised by the doctor to have her teeth extracted. Thinking to get the best dentist in St. Louis Mr. Wilson set out on his journey—rode horseback to Booneville, took a boat there to St. Louis, got a dentist and returned the same way. After reaching here, the dentist asked to have plenty of ice on hand before he began his work. There was none to be had at the fort, (the foregoing winter was mild and no ice had been packed) so he sent to Leavenworth for it. Think of it, a four day's journey for ice. At one time there was no doctor within 25 miles, one of their slave boys met with an accident. Mrs. Wilson gave him

emergency treatment until a doctor could come. When the doctor arrived he said: "Well Mr. Wilson, you have done all there is to be done." People in the faraway frontier countries learned "first-aid treatment" from the necessity of the moment.

When the government sold the Post houses, Col. Wilson bought the one where the "Goodlander Home" now is, for $300.00, sold the western half for $150.00 and moved into the east half where he lived until his death. His oldest daughter, Virginia, was the first white child born in Fort Scott. She married J. Ray, and, after his death, Wm. R. Robinson. They both died some years ago. Mr. Wilson's other daughters, both born here, Mrs. C. W. Goodlander and Mrs. T. F. Robley, are still residents of this city.

MRS. JOHN THORNBURGH.

Mrs. J. Thornburgh came here in 1860. Mr. Thornburgh died shortly afterwards, but his widow remained in Fort Scott. The oldest daughter, Eunice, married Mr. Wm. Dorey and the family lived with them in a house that Mr. Dorey built near his blacksmith shop on Bigler street, between Lincoln Avenue and Weir street. Of the three daughters coming here with the mother, Mrs. Amada T. Hartman is the only one now living.

L. L. URY.

Lewis L. Ury came here in 1858, and settled on a farm in Drywood, then moved to a farm where Garland now stands, on which farm he was killed, (see "War Happenings, 1864.") Three of his children are now living: Mrs. Homer Pond, of Musgogee, Okla.; Mrs. O. Morris, Tecumsech, Kansas; Mrs. J. W. Withers, of Los Angeles, Calif. and I. N. Ury,

of Bedford, Va. Joseph, the oldest child was a Government scout during the war. His sister, Mrs. Pond, then a young girl, often accompanied him on his scouting expeditions, meeting him at appointed rendevous with horses and provisions and helping him in many other ways.

R. R. WOOD.

Mr. Wood came to Fort Scott in the fall of 1859. They brought their belongings in two ox-team wagons, the wife and daughter, Mrs. W. W. Padgett, making the journey in a one horse chaise. The first winter he lived on a farm adjoining Redfield. He spent the winter cutting trees and hauling them to the saw mill to be made into lumber for his two-room house that he built on the land he homesteaded, 10 miles from Fort Scott, on the Humboldt road. He gave two acres for a burial ground, "Woodson's Cemetery," and his wife was the first to be buried there in 1861.

He was County Commissioner in 1872-4. Mrs. Padgett remembers going with an ox-team to make a visit—rapid traveling. No danger of being hurled into the gutter with the vehicle on top. When they "came to town," Fort Scott, they forded the Marmaton a little east of the present bridge, and, oh! the steep muddy bank on either side. The three children are Mrs. W. W. Padgett, of this city, J. G. Wood, of Visalia, Calif.; and Miss Adda Ross, who lives on a farm near Redfield, homesteaded by her mother in 1858.

Most of these men were young when they came to Fort Scott. They came to make homes for themselves; they stayed through the dark and depressing period of the border troubles; they faced the tribulations of the drouth; they answered the call to arms

in '61, and they kept their faith in the town, through all the trials and setbacks incident to pioneer life; and most of them lived to see the little hamlet grow into a solid and prosperous town. They put Fort Scott on the map, and she seems likely to stay there if the push, the energy, and the go-after-and-get-it qualities of our young men of the present—1921—continue into the future generations.

B. F. OTHICK.

I feel that Mr. Othick should have a place among these biographical sketches as a reminder of what he did to restore the dear old Plaza and make it a pleasure ground for all of Fort Scott.

In 1910 it was in a weed infested condition and an eyesore to the whole town, also a constant reminder that the people had begun to forget its historic value. In places the weeds were as high as one's head, the trees untrimmed for years, were a ragged mass; the band stand gone to ruin and not a path within the whole enclosure.

His first work was to get the council to let him have the prisoners in the calaboose to help him, and Mr. P. A. Willsey consented to guard them while they worked. He trimmed up the young trees, cut down the old decayed ones and planted many new ones. He grubbed out the weeds, leveled the ground, laid out paths, sowed bushels of blue grass seed and made fourteen flower beds and bordered them as well as the walk with brick which he begged for the purpose. He got from Washington five hudred pounds of plants to set out in these beds. He rebuilt the band stand and did a thousand other things necessary to make it the beautiful little park it is. Through the help of Mr. Grant of the lumber

yard, he had some financial help from generous handed citizens.

Some of the ladies volunteered help in setting out the plants in the newly made flower beds.

It was Mr. Othick who first thought of marking the historic places of interest within the city. He called in for consultation, Mrs. C. W. Goodlander, Mrs. C. Haynes and Mr. Ed Marble. They located the different places and the D. A. R. ladies took up the matter with the result that all the historic places are properly marked.

Mr. Othick put in many hours of thought, hard labor and a great deal of his own money into the undertaking. It cost the city absolutely nothing. Truly Mr. Othick was one of our most public minded citizens and there should be a tablet put up to his memory in some suitable place on this historic Plaza.

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